BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS.

JAS. FULTON, Editor...A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor

Terms of Subscription.

One year, in advance, or within three months,.....$2 50
When payment is delayed over three months,.....3 00

No subscription received for a less term than one year.

No subscriber permitted to discontinue his paper after the commencement of a subscription, till the expiration of said year.

Any subscriber wishing his paper discontinued at the end of the year, must pay up in full and give the proprietors two weeks notice, otherwise the paper will be continued and charged for according to the above terms.

☞Any person sending us five NEW subscribers, accompanied by the advance subscription, ($12 50,) will receive the sixth copy gratis, for one year.

Money may be remitted per mail, at our risk.

All letters on business connected with this office, must be addressed (post paid) to the proprietors.

Wilmington Journal.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER:—Devoted to Politics, the Markets, Foreign and Domestic News, Agriculture, Commerce, and General Information.—TERMS: $2 50 IN ADVANCE.

VOL. 6.....WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 2, 1850.....NO. 47.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Per Square of 10 lines or less—cash in advance.

One square,	1	insertion,	$ 50
Do.	do.	2 insertions,	75
Do.	do.	3 do.	1 00
Do.	do.	3 months, without change,	3 00
Do.	do.	6 do. do.	5 00
Do.	do.	12 do. do.	8 00
Do.	do.	6 do. renewed weekly,	12 00
Do.	do.	12 do. do.	20 00

☞Advertisements ordered to be continued on the inside, charged 37½ cents per square for each insertion after the first.

Any advertisement upon which the number of insertions is not marked, will be continued until ordered out, and charged 25 cents per square for each insertion.

A liberal discount will be made on advertisements exceeding one square, when published 6 or 12 months, CASH IN ADVANCE.

☞No advertisement, reflecting upon private character, can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

Arrival and Departure of the Mails at Wilmington.

The mail from the North, by Railroad, arrives daily about 1½ P. M.

The mail from the South, by Steamer from Charleston, arrives daily about 8 A. M.

The mail from Fayetteville, via Warsaw, is due upon the arrival of the cars, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

The mail from Fayetteville, via Elizabethtown, by sulkey, is due on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 9 A. M.

The mail from Onslow Court-House, by sulkey, is due on Monday's, at 5 P. M.

The mail from Black River Chapel, via Long Creek, by sulkey, is due on Thursdays, at 5 P. M.

Closing of Mails.

The mail for the North, by Railroad, closes daily at 10 P. M.

The mail for the South, by Steamboat, closes daily at 12 M.

The mail for Fayetteville, via Warsaw, closes on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Sundays, at 10 P. M.

The mail for Fayetteville, via Elizabethtown, by sulkey, closes on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 9½ A. M.

The mail for Onslow Court-House, by sulkey, closes on Thursdays, at 10 P. M.

The mail for Long Creek, by sulkey, closes on Thursdays, at 10 P. M.

☞Letters should be in the Office at least 15 minutes before the time of closing the mails.

Professional and Business Cards.

Dr. EDWARD W. WARD

HAVING permanently located himself at Jacksonville, respectfully offers his professional services to the citizens of Onslow county. He can at all times be found at his office, unless when professionally absent.
July 19, 1850 45-3m

ELI W. HALL,

ATTORNEY at Law, Wilmington, N. C., will practice in the Counties of New Hanover, Onslow, and Duplin.

☞Office on Front Street, opposite the Cape Fear Bank, first door below the Washington Hotel. 5

EDWARD CANTWELL,

ATTORNEY at Law, Wilmington, N. C., has removed his office to Market-street, opposite the Carolina Hotel.

MARTIN & CRONLY,

AUCTIONEERS and Commission Merchants,
Wilmington, N. C.
A. MARTIN M. CRONLY.

WILLIAM A. GWYER,

GENERAL Agent, Forwarding & Commission Merchant.—I take pleasure in informing my friends, that I am prepared to give all business entrusted to me, efficient and personal attention. I have a wharf for Naval Stores, with ample accommodations, Spirit House, and Warehouse. Consignments of Naval Stores for sale or shipment, and all kinds of country produce solicited. Cash advances made on consignments.
Wilmington, N. C., May 24, 1850 37-12m

C. MYERS,

MANUFACTURER and Dealer in Hats, Caps, Umbrellas, and Walking Canes, of every description, wholesale and retail, North side Market-street, Wilmington, N. C.

J. S. WILLIAMS, Wilmington, N. C.,

WHOLESALE and Retail Dealer in Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, keeps constantly on hand large assortments of Gentlemen's Under Shirts, Drawers, Cravats, silk and linen Pocket Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Suspenders, Hosiery, Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c. &c., at prices far below the usual rates. 7

J. M. ROBINSON,

IMPORTER and Dealer in Hardware, Iron, Stoves, Nails, &c., Front-street, 3 doors South of Market, Wilmington, N. C. 35

SAVAGE & MEARES,

GENERAL Commission Merchants and Auctioneers, Wilmington, N. C.
EDWARD SAVAGE. GASTON MEARES.
May 3, 1850.

OWEN HOLMES,

WHOLESALE and Retail Dealer in Domestic Goods, Groceries, Crockery Ware, &c. &c., Wilmington, N. C

GEORGE W. DAVIS,

COMMISSION and Forwarding Merchant, Davis's Wharf, South Water Street, Wilmington, N. C. 1

A. C. EVANS & BROTHER,

DRUGGISTS and Apothecaries, Exchange Buildings, Market-street, Wilmington, N. C. 10

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,

WHOLESALE and Retail Druggist, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market-streets, immediately opposite SHAW'S old stand, Wilmington, N. C. 4

JOHN HALL,

INSPECTOR of Timber and Lumber,
[28-tf] Wilmington, N. C.

ALFRED ALDERMAN,

INSPECTOR of Naval Stores and Provisions,
[29-tf] Wilmington, N. C.

W. T. J. VANN,

INSPECTOR of Naval Stores and Provisions,
[28-tf] Wilmington, N. C.

DAVID CASHWELL,

GENERAL Commission & Forwarding Merchant,
8 Wilmington, N. C.

MILES COSTIN,

GENERAL Agent, for the sale of all kinds of Country Produce; such as Lumber, Timber, Naval Stores, Corn, Bacon, &c. &c., Wilmington, N. C.

REFERENCES:
P. K. DICKINSON, E. P. HALL, GILBERT POTTER, 14v6 | JOHN DAWSON, O. G. PARSLEY, Dr. T. H. WRIGHT, | OWEN FENNELL, A. L. PRICE, Wilmington, N. C.

S. R. FORD,

WILMINGTON, N. C., Dealer in Marble Monuments; Head and Foot Stones; Paint Stones; Imposing do.; and, in short, any article called for, of either Italian, Egyptian or American Marble: and work warranted to please or no sale; and if damaged before delivery, it is at his expense.
Nov. 16—[10-tf

HOTCHKISS' VERTICAL WATER WHEELS.

J. E. TOOMER is Agent for the above Wheels in this place. He will take pleasure in showing the Castings to any person who may desire to see them.

There will be found at his office a supply of Wheels, Cranks, and Gudgeons, at all times, for sale singly or in pairs.
Wilmington, N. C., April 26, 1850 33-12m

HUNGARIAN Caps—One of the novelties of the age. For sale by
March 29] C. MYERS, Hatter.

UMBRELLAS! Umbrellas! The subscriber has just opened the largest assortment of Umbrellas ever offered in this market, embracing every variety of quality, style, and price, and will be sold at small profits for the cash.
March 29] C. MYERS, Hatter.

CREW LISTS.—A large supply on hand and for sale low at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

NOW Open. A great variety of Children's Spring and Summer Hats, to which the attention of those wishing to purchase is respectfully solicited.
March 29] C. MYERS, Hatter.

DRY GOODS, at less than New York Cost.—I will sell my stock of Dry Goods at less than New York cost. Please call and get bargains. OWEN HOLMES.

HUNGARIAN Hats.—Received per schr. Charles Mills, 5 cases Gent.'s Hungarian Hats, a most delightful article for Summer. For sale low by
May 10] C. MYERS.

Hallettville, Long Creek, N. C., 8th January, 1850.

THE subscribers beg to call the attention of the citizens of Long Creek District and surrounding country, to their superior stock of goods at present on hand, the greater part of which has recently been received direct from New York and other Northern markets. Their stock consists in part of the following articles, which will be sold cheap for Cash or Barter, viz:

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Hollow-ware, Wood-ware, Cutlery, Crockery, Guns, Farming and Garden Implements, Garden Seeds, Ready Made Clothing, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Saddlery, Medicines and Dye Stuffs, Alum and Sack Salt, Corn and Bacon, &c. &c. &c.

In addition to the above, country residents will find many other articles suited to their wants which will be offered for sale at low prices. B. & R. C. HALLETT.
Jan'y 8, 1850.—[19-tf

PINE OIL.—A pure article can be obtained at the store of S. P. POLLEY, at any time, and will be delivered to customers, by my man, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. Warranted good, or money returned
A. H. VANBOKKELEN.
Liberal discounts to those who wish to sell again.
Sept. 28, 1849. 3-tf

COCOA Nuts.—3,000 Jamaica Cocoa Nuts, fresh, for sale by J. WILKINSON & CO.

STRAW Matting. For sale by
J. S. WILLIAMS.

PAY UP! Pay Up! All persons indebted to the subscribers, by Note or Account, are earnestly requested to come forward and settle up by the 1st of August, as we wish to make a change in our business.
June 28] PERRIN & HARTSFIELD.

General Notices.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS my wife RACHEL GADSBY has left my bed and board without my consent, or without just cause or provocation. I hereby forewarn all persons from trusting or harboring her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting. GEORGE GADSBY.
Wilmington, N. C., July 19, 1850 45-4t

WANTED.—A Negro woman is wanted to do the work of a small family. One that can come well recommended will be taken for the balance of this year. Apply at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

THIS SIDE UP.

THE subscriber would respectfully announce to his friends and patrons of Sampson and adjoining Counties, that he has just returned from the North with a beautiful and carefully selected assortment of **Boots and Shoes**, for Summer and Fall wear. His assortment consists of men's, youth's, and children's Boots and Shoes, fine and coarse, sewed and pegged; Lady's bronsed Jenny Lind's; Kid R. R. Ties; Morocco Buskins; Goat Buskins; Morocco and Goat Boots; Apple colored and black Gaiters. Customers may rely upon getting a good as well as a fashionable article. He has also for sale the most choice brands of Calf, Goat, and Kid Skins; Linings; Binding Skins; oak and hemlock tanned Sole Leather; Pegs; Nails, &c. &c., which he offers on low and accommodating terms.

He would inform the public that he is at his old stand, next door above G. W. ATKINS & Co., and directly opposite the Court House, where he is prepared, with the best materials and workmen, to execute orders with promptness and despatch, and at the same time tenders his thanks for past favors, and hopes, by close application to business, to merit a continuance of the same. DAVID D. CARROLL.
Clinton, N. C., July 12, 1850 44-3m

Dr. B. A. KENNEDY, DENTAL SURGEON,

(Graduate of the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery,)

RESPECTFULLY tenders his professional services to the citizens of Wilmington and public generally. He is prepared to perform, on the latest and most approved principles, all operations in his profession. Incorruptible Artificial Teeth inserted, from one to an entire set, on gold plate.—Whole upper set inserted on the atmospheric principle; having made an improvement in this mode of inserting Teeth, he confidently recommends it as answering the purpose of mastication, &c. They can be taken out and put back at pleasure by the wearer, be worn with comfort, and cannot be detected from the natural Teeth. All operations warranted to give satisfaction, and not to be surpassed by any operator in the United States. Irregularities in children's Teeth corrected.

☞Office formerly occupied by Dr. WARE. 41-12m

NOTICE.

WHEREAS my wife ELIZA has left my bed and board, without any provocation or without my permission; this is to forewarn all persons from crediting or trading with her on my account, as I will not pay any debts of her contracting. I also forewarn all persons from harboring her, under the penalty of the law. PETER ROBESON.
June 17th, 1850 43-7t*

TAKEN UP AND COMMITTED

TO Onslow County Jail, a negro man, who says his name is AARON, and that he belongs to a Mr. SMITH, of Brunswick county. Said AARON is about 23 years of age, and will weigh 150 or 160 pounds. The owner of said negro is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs. W. D. HUMPHREY, Sh'ff.
July 19, 1850 45-11t

$25 REWARD.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber, on the 24th June, a negro man named RIOS, who formerly belonged to John A. Averitt, of Onslow. He was purchased from Mr. Averitt by Lewis Wright, of Duplin, of whom the subscriber purchased him. He has a wife at Mr. Isham Carver's in Cumberland.

He is about 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, is quick motioned, and is apt to look down when speaking. His eyes are reddish. He has a remarkable spot of gray hair on the fore part of his head, about the size of a quarter of a dollar; the other hair black. He is 28 or 30 years old.

The above reward will be given if he is taken in any other than Cumberland county; or Ten Dollars if taken in Cumberland. JOHN T. WRIGHT.
July 12, 1850 (fcar) 44-4t

$10 REWARD.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber, on the 19th April, his negro woman SALLY. She is supposed to be lurking about P. K. Dickinson's or Capt. Potter's Mill, or Summer Hill, where she has some relations. I will give the above reward for the apprehension of said SALLY, lodged in New Hanover County Jail, or delivered to me at my plantation, about two miles from town, on Northeast River. WM. T. BRAY.
May 3, 1850 34-tf

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD FOR AARON.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, } NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

WHEREAS, complaint upon oath hath this day been made to us, two of the Justices of the Peace for the State and county aforesaid, by OWEN D. HOLMES, that a certain male slave belonging to him, named AARON, about 27 or 30 years old, 5 feet 10 inches high; weighing about 160 lbs.; knock-kneed, with a greater bend in the right than the left leg; large mouth, and shows a great deal of his gums when laughing—hath absented himself from his said master's service, and is lurking within this county committing acts of felony and other misdeeds: These are, therefore, in the name of the State, to command the said slave forthwith to surrender himself and return home to his said master; and we do hereby, by virtue of the Act of Assembly in such cases made and provided, intimate and declare, that if the said slave AARON doth not surrender himself and return home immediately after the publication of these presents, that any person may KILL and DESTROY the said slave by such means as he or they may think fit, without accusation or impeachment of any crime or offence for so doing, and without incurring any penalty or forfeiture thereby.

Given under our hands and seals, this 2d day of April, 1850.
W. N. PEDEN, J. P. [Seal.]
JNO. A. TAYLOR, J. P. [Seal.]

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD will be paid for the delivery of the said Aaron to the subscriber, or to Anderson & Latimer, his Agents in Wilmington, or for his confinement in any Jail in the State, or a reward of One Hundred dollars for his head.

Masters of vessels are particularly cautioned against harboring or concealing the said negro on board their vessels, as the full penalty of the law will be rigorously enforced.
OWEN D. HOLMES.
April 5th, 1850 30-tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of PRICE & FULTON, are requested to make payment to the subscriber without delay. The money may be remitted agreeably to the terms of the "Journal," or paid to its agents. Subscribers may remit the full amount of the yearly subscription, and if the amount remitted exceeds the sum due the old firm, the overplus will be duly credited on the books of the new firm of FULTON & PRICE.

All persons having claims against the late firm of PRICE & FULTON, will present them to the subscriber for settlement. A. L. PRICE,
Surviving partner of the late firm of PRICE & FULTON.

A CARD.

TO the Ladies of Wilmington and vicinity—I would most respectfully call your attention to my **Spring and Summer Goods**, now opening, comprising all the styles of Millinery Goods, which will be disposed of at prices as low as at any other establishment in town.

With my grateful thanks for favors heretofore received, I most respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.
March 29, 1850 31-1y] MRS. V. R. PEIRSON.

WANTED.

THE subscriber will pay CASH for all kinds of Paper Manufacturer's stock, viz:

Old Canvas;	White and colored Rags;
" Bagging;	Grass and Tarred Rope.

L. N. BARLOW.
Wilmington, N. C., March 29, 1850 29-6m

Notice.—Consignees and owners of Goods, coming by any of the Packets consigned to my address, are hereby notified that they must attend to receiving them on their arrival, and during the time the vessels are discharging, as I will not be responsible for any goods after being landed.
October 16, 1849. GEORGE W. DAVIS.

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to J. KYLE, in the shape of notes, accounts, &c., will please call at his Store and settle forthwith, or he will be under the necessity of placing them in the hands of an officer.

N. B.—The Store occupied by him is for rent for the balance of the year. For terms, &c., apply at the Store of CARROLL & FENNELL. [Feb'y 1, 1850.

Cane Seat Chairs and Rockers Repaired.

ALSO, all descriptions of Cabinet Furniture manufactured or repaired, at the Rock Spring Furniture Warehouse. J. D. LOVE.
May 17, 1850 36-tf

LOOK Here.—The subscriber has opened a large stock of DRY GOODS and GROCERIES, at HALL & ARMSTRONG'S old stand, on Water-street, which he will sell low for cash. He will also act as Agent for the sale of all kinds of country produce. MILES COSTIN.
December 14, 1849 14-tf

MONEY Wanted. I once more notify persons indebted to me, that I cannot, and will not grant longer indulgence; and that if payment is not immediately made, I will place in the hands of an Attorney, *all* debts due me without respect to persons, with positive instructions to collect them as soon as possible. OWEN HOLMES.

TO the Ladies. I have just received a few Ladies' Riding Hats, of the Spring Fashion for 1850, a beautiful article. For sale by C. MYERS, Hatter.

Hotels, &c.

Washington and Lafayette Hotel.

THE subscriber having taken the Washington Hotel in connection with the Lafayette House, respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that the two Houses are open, under the name and style of the WASHINGTON AND LAFAYETTE HOTEL, which is under his immediate superintendence, and now ready for the reception of transient or steady Boarders.

The Hotel has been throughly cleansed, and supplied with new bedding and furniture of every description. He has also obtained the services of good and faithful servants; and he flatters himself that he will be able to give satisfaction to those who may patronize the House, as no pains will be spared on his part to make his guests both comfortable and contented.

His TABLE will be found bountifully furnished with the best the market affords; and his BAR supplied with the best of Liquors. DAVID THALLY.
Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 12, 1849. 12m.

Rock Spring Hotel.

ALFRED ALDERMAN respectfully informs his old friends and customers that he still continues to keep open the **Rock Spring Hotel**, and solicits a continuance of the liberal patronage he has heretofore received.
Sept. 28, 1849. 3-tf

London House.

THE subscriber, having rented the Hotel formerly kept by Capt. A. WADE, on the N. E. corner of Front and Market Streets, known as the **London House**, respectfully informs the citizens of Wilmington, and all others desirous of obtaining BOARD, that he has provided the House with new furniture of every description, and that he is prepared to receive Boarders by the day, week or month, on the most reasonable terms. All the bed rooms are so constructed as to have them warmed to suit the comfort of all persons. His Table shall always be provided with the very best our market can afford, and no pains or expense will be spared to make his customers perfectly satisfied.

Strangers will please enquire for the LONDON HOUSE.

He has also rented the STABLES recently occupied by Mr. W. T. J. VANN, near the Carolina Hotel, where he is prepared to take Horses at Livery, and have them properly and carefully attended to. He has also a large LOT adjoining the Stables, for the accommodation of Drovers. JAMES PETTEWAY.
Oct. 19, 1849 6-tf

WASHINGTON HOUSE,

Chestnut Street, above Seventh St., Philadelphia,

IS central, in the immediate vicinity of the most important Public Institutions—the best and most fashionable places of business—and the attractive public squares of the city. In the important requisites of light and ventilation, two principal objects aimed at in the recent enlargement and thorough improvement of this House, it is not exceeded, perhaps, by any establishment in America. To strangers, therefore, its position is peculiarly desirable.

The subscriber returns thanks to his friends and the public for the liberal patronage they have extended to him, and assures them that he will endeavor to merit a continuance of their favors. A. F. GLASS.
Philadelphia, June 21, 1850 41-7t

New Livery Stables.—Fire Proof.

HAVING completed my new Livery Stables, I am now ready to receive Horses at livery, by the day, week, or month.

My Stables are situated on the corner of Princess and Third Streets, directly opposite the Court-House, and very convenient to the business part of the town. They are built of brick, and covered with tin, which makes them entirely FIRE-PROOF. They are large, commodious, and well constructed; and in every respect as comfortable and convenient as any Stables in the United States.

I also have (for the accommodation of Drovers,) a large and comfortable Lot, together with a basement under the Stables sufficient to hold one hundred horses, and shelter them well and comfortably.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, and BUGGIES, kept constantly for hire.

My Hostlers cannot be surpassed in any country, and I therefore feel confident of giving entire satisfaction to those who favor me with their custom.

I feel grateful to my friends and the public for their liberal patronage heretofore, and hope to merit a continuance of their custom. H. R. NIXON.
Wilmington, N. C., Dec. 11, 1847. 14-tf

LIST OF BLANKS.

County Court Writs;	Inspector's Certificates;
Superior do. do.	Certificates of Justices accounting Court;
County Court Subpœnas;	Marriage License;
Superior do. do.	Tax Receipts;
County Court Fi. Fa.;	Insolvent Notices;
Superior do. do.	Writs of Ejectment;
County Court Sci. Fa.;	Letters Testamentary;
Superior do. do.	Vendi. Exponas;
Apprentice Indentures;	Ca Sa; Land Deeds;
Letters of Administration;	do. do. Affidavits;
County and Superior Courts	Garnishee Notices;
Witness and Juror Tickets;	Checks, Cape Fear Bank;
Notices to Tax List Receivers;	do. do. Branch Bank of the State;
Commission to take Deposition	Notes, negotiable at Bank;
County Court Execution;	Administrator's Bonds;
Magistrate's do.	Guardian do.
Capias ad Respondendum;	Appeal do.
Overseer's Appointments;	Ca Sa do.
Peace, State, and Civil War-	Sh'ff Appearance do.
Notes of Hand; [rants;	Constable's do.
Attachments;	Sheriff's Tax do.
State Recognizance;	Forthcoming do.
Military Ca Sa;	Prosecution do.
do. Execution;	Crew Lists;
Negro Bonds;	
do. Bill of Sale;	

Any Blank wanted, and not on hand, will be printed with the utmost dispatch.

Officers of the Courts and other officers, and all other persons requiring Blanks, or any other work in the printing line, would do well to give us a call, or send in their orders. We are determined to execute our work well, and at the cheapest rates for cash. Call at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

CARRIAGES.

Corner of Princess and Third Streets, opposite
H. R. NIXON'S LIVERY STABLE, WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE subscriber is now prepared to manufacture all kinds of Carriages, of the latest and most approved style, which he will sell low for cash or approved paper. The public generally are respectfully invited to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

All work warranted one year.

Particular attention paid to the repairing of all kinds of vehicles. WM. J. CORNWALL.
April 19, 1850 32-12m

SULPH. Quinine. 100 ounces Farr's Sulph. Quinine.—Just received and for sale by
WM. H. LIPPITT, Druggist and Chemist.

TOWNSEND'S Sarsaparilla—Warranted fresh. For sale by WM. H. LIPPITT,
J19] Druggist and Chemist.

BACON. Wayne County Hams, Sides, and Shoulders.—For sale in lots to suit, by SAVAGE & MEARES.

KEEP Them Before the People.—Can be found at the new Grocery and Provision Store, at all times:
5 bbls. superior New Orleans Molasses;
1 bbl. Stewart's fine Syrup;
12 hhds. extra Cuba Molasses;
5 bbls. Stewart's best crushed Sugar;
1 bbl. fresh No. 1 Mackerel;
1 dozen kits " " ½ bbl. No. 1 Salmon;
15 half bbls. Canal Flour, fresh and fancy;
6 bags " " 24½ lbs.;
6 do. " " 49 "
2 half bbls. Rye Flour; 3,000 lbs. Bacon Sides;
1,000 lbs. Bacon Shoulders; 1,000 " " "
60 bbls. Fayetteville super Flour.
All low for cash, at GEO. H. KELLEY'S.

10, 11 and 12-4 Linen and Cotton Sheeting; for sale by J. S. WILLIAMS.

WHITE and Colored Canton Crape Shawls. For sale by J. S. WILLIAMS.

BLACK Lace and Colored Silk Mantillas, selling at greatly reduced prices, by J. S. WILLIAM .

COFFEE, Coffee. 10 bags Rio Coffee, extra;
5 bags Laguyra Coffee. Low for cash, at
June 28] GEO. H. KELLEY'S

CLOCKS, Clocks.—2 Dozen of those superior Mantle or Lever Clocks, which no Family or Vessel should be without, at only Ten Dollars, by J. WILKINSON & CO.

WHITE Lead. 5,000 lbs. White Lead; 2 bbls. Linseed Oil; 1 bbl. Train Oil. Just received and for sale by
WM. H. LIPPITT, Druggist and Chemist.

IN STORE.—4,000 bushels Turks Island Salt;
700 sacks Salt; 20 hhds. Western Bacon Sides.
For sale by MILES COSTIN.
June 7, 1850 38-tf

SULKY and Harness for sale. Apply at the
JOURNAL OFFICE.

FRESH Arrivals.—HOWARD & PEDEN have just received by packets from New York and Boston:
10 bbls. extra Canal Flour; 6 bbls. crushed Sugar;
10 half bbls " " " 4 boxes Loaf do.
50 bags extra " " 2 hhds. splendid brown do.
10 firkins new Goshen Butter; 6 doz. Rice Hoes;
70 dozen Weeding Hoes, all sizes;
1 " Ames' socket Spades;
80 boxes Bent & Co.'s Boston Crackers, sugar, soda, butter, water, and all varieties, fresh, for sale cheap. Call and examine.

CHEESE and Coffee.—10 boxes super Cheese; 8 bags Laguyra Coffee; 25 Smoked Tongues. For sale low by
July 12th, 1850 PERRIN & HARTSFIELD.

Schools.

GROVE ACADEMY,

Near Kenansville, Duplin County, N. C.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing his friends in Duplin and the neighboring counties, that in consequence of the continued illness of a member of his family, the Fall Session will not begin till Monday, the 19th August next.

Terms as heretofore. Board in the best families at moderate rates. JAMES M. SPRUNT.
Kenansville, July 26, 1850 46-3t*

MEMPHIS INSTITUTE.

Medical Department.

THE regular course of Lectures in this Institution will commence on the First of November, and continue until the last of February. The Anatomical Department will be open and ready to receive students by the First of October. The Medical Department will be under the direction of the following

PROFESSORS:
Z. FREEMAN, M. D., Professor of Anatomy.
R. S. NEWTON, M. D., Professor of Surgery.
H. J. HULCE, M. D., Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine.
W. BYRD POWELL, M. D., Professor of Physiology, Pathology, Mineralogy and Geology.
J. KING, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica, Therapeutics and Medical Jurisprudence.
J. MILTON SANDERS, M. D., Professor of Chemistry and Pharmacy.
J. A. WILSON, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.

CLINIQUE LECTURERS.
Medicine—Prof. H. J. HULCE.
Surgery—Prof. R. S. NEWTON.
Z. FREEMAN, M. D., Anatomical Demonstrator.

The fees for a full course of lectures amount to $105.

Each Professor's Ticket, $15. Matriculator's, $5. Demonstrator's Fee, $10. Graduation, $20.

Those desiring further information will please address their letters (post paid) to the Dean; and students arriving in the city will please call on him at the Commercial Hotel.
R. S. NEWTON, M. D., Dean of the Faculty.

Law Department.

Hon. E. W. M. KING, Professor of Theory and Practice of Law.
JOHN DELAFIELD, Esq., Professor of Commercial Jurisprudence.

TERMS—$50 per Session.

All communications pertaining to this department must be addressed to E. W. M. KING, Esq.
Memphis, Tenn., March, 1850.

The Faculties, for intellectual abilities, moral worth and professional acquirements, will compare favorably with the most distinguished in our country. The medical faculty constitutes an anomaly in this or any other country—all of them are able lecturers and the best of teachers.

Those who will contemplate our geographical position, and the extent of our population, can have no doubt as to the eligibility of our situation for an enterprise of the kind. As to health, including all seasons of the year, we deny that ANY OTHER CITY HAS MORE.

The first class of the Law and Medical Departments of this Institute were small, but the gentlemen composing them are talented and in the highest degree respectable—a favorable omen for the future prosperity of the Institute.

That the public may be satisfied of the permanency of this school, we feel it our duty to state, that the Trustees and Faculty form a UNIT in action, which augurs well for its future success; and that the peculiar internal organization which connects them, cannot be interrupted.
E. W. M. KING,
[33-12m] President of the Memphis Institute.

COLUMBUS ACADEMY, BLACK CREEK.

THE second session of this Academy will commence on the 15th April, and the managers (Messrs. Bunyan Barnes and James Daniel,) have convinced themselves so far of the practicability of supporting a good School, when under the management of judicious instructors, that they have engaged a young lady of superior classical acquirements to assist Mr. Robinson, under whose management, as Principal, tuition will be imparted in the English and Mathematical branches as usual.

Terms per session of five months.

1st Class—(Including a course up to mercantile Arithmetic).....$5 00
2d do.—(From the first class up to entering on English Grammar).....7 00
3d do.—(Do. with English Grammar).....10 00
4th do.—Logic, Natural Philosophy.....15 00
5th do.—French, Latin, and Greek, each.....12 00
6th do.—Music, with use of Piano.....15 00

Messrs. Barnes and Daniel would call upon their friends in the surrounding counties to come forward and support their efforts to carry the means of instruction to the doors of the humblest of our citizens.

With regard to health, the locality is not surpassed in any part of the State—the neighborhood is highly respectable, and board can be had on very moderate terms.

As citizens of the old North State, every individual is bound to support its name, as well as its claims, in this great confederacy of the Union. The humblest of our citizens may, like Benjamin Franklin, be yet ranked among the noblest of our race, and as we are not aware of how or where the scion may be found amongst us, let us philanthropically lay the means of education upon the broad basis of "goodly numbers at low rates," and make sure of imparting the elements of sound useful intellectual culture.

We conclude the above appeal to the honor, patriotism, and philanthropy of our fellow-citizens of the surrounding counties, hoping that it may not be ineffectual, as its object is the sincere wish and effort of

BUNYAN BARNES, } Chairmen Board
JAMES DANIEL, } of Trustees.
Wayne county, N. C., April 6, 1850 31-tf

NEW BOOKS, JULY 19th.

JUST Received at L. H. Pierce's Book Store, the following new works, handsomely bound:

Representative Men, by Ralph Waldo Emerson, in one volume, bound in muslin.
Noble Deeds of Woman, or Examples of Female Courage and Virtue, by Elizabeth Stanting, bound in muslin gilt.
Macauly's History of England, bound in sheep and muslin.
Home Influence, by Grace Aquilar.
Shakspearian Concordance; all readers of Shakspeare should have this work.
Miss Leslie's House Book and Cookery.
The Complete Works of Edgar A. Poe, in two volumes, muslin gilt.
Hawthorne, in two volumes.

ALSO,

Testaments, Hymn Books, and Bibles, and a large quantity of the Southern Harmony.

To Travellers.

Mitchell's Traveller's Guide through the United States.
Phelps do. do. do. do. do.
The Illustrated Hand Book for Travellers through the United States, Cities, Towns, Villages, Watering Places, Colleges, &c. &c., with the Railroad, Stage and Steamboat routes, the distances from place to place, and the fares on the great travelling routes; embellished with 125 highly finished engravings, accompanied by a large and accurate map, by J. Calvin Smith.
Disturnell's Guide to New Mexico, California and Oregon, with a map. Disturnell's Railroad, Steamboat and Telegraph Book. Also, Letter and Foolscap Paper.
For sale by L. H PIERCE.

JUST Received. 30 bags Coffee, Rio, St. Domingo, Laguyra, and Java; Crushed Sugar;
Porto Rico Sugar, in hhds. and barrels;
Canal Flour, in barrels and half barrels;
Extra Genesee Flour, in 49 and 24½ lbs. bags;
City Mess and Prime Pork;
Cincinnati Whiskey and American Brandy;
Fall River Nails, Soap, and Candles.
For sale low by SAVAGE & MEARES.

PILLOW Case Linen and Cotton; for sale by
J. S. WILLIAMS.

DIAPER and Damask Table Linen; for sale by
J. S. WILLIAMS.

BLUE Denims and Drillings; for sale by
J. S. WILLIAMS.

LADIES Parasols, Sun Shades and Umbrellas; for sale by J. S. WILLIAMS.

IRISH Linens, superior make; for sale by
J. S. WILLIAMS.

SODA Biscuit.—20 Boxes Soda Biscuit, fresh from the bakery. PERRIN & HARTSFIELD

LIME, Lime, Lime. 500 barrels Lincolnville White Lump. Also, Calcined Plaster, Plastering Hair, Fire Brick, and Hydraulic Cement; 1,000 bbls. Lime, &c. For sale by J. C. & R. B. WOOD,
July 25, 1850] Contractors and Builders.

FRENCH Printed Muslin and Lawns, selling at cost by J. S. WILLIAMS.

GENTLEMEN'S Gauze, Merino, Cotton and Silk Under Shirts and Drawers; for sale by J. S. WILLIAMS.

LADIES' Gauze, Merino, Cotton and Silk Waist Coats; for sale by J. S. WILLIAMS.

FURNITURE Dimity and Fringe; for sale by
J. S. WILLIAMS.

3, 4, 5 and 6-4 Sheeting and Shirting; for sale by
J. S. WILLIAMS.

HAY. 250 bales in store, and for sale low, by
SAVAGE & MEARES.

JUST Received per Schr. Charles Mills.
11 kegs 4d Nails, the best;
2 " 3d " " "
20 " 5, 6, 8, 10, 20, and 30d Nails;
10 boxes Colgate's best pale Soap, single and double bars;
6 " best Pearl Starch; 1 box grouted Pepper;
1 dozen of Hunt's best geared Coffee Mills.
Low for cash, at GEO. H. KELLEY'S.

Mercantile.

JUST Received and For Sale.
10 bbls. fine and super Flour;
15 " City Mess Pork;
1000 lbs. good Bacon Hams;
10 Sacks Salt;
1 hhd. good retailing Molasses;
Fresh best Rice by retail, &c. CRAFT & GRANT,
July 12th, 1850. *Market Street.*

NEW YORK CLOTHING & DRY GOODS STORE.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
WOLF & CO., PROPRIETORS.

THE NEW YORK BRANCH STORE, never in the rear, is now filled to overflowing, with a splendid assortment of Spring and Summer Clothing, which will be sold at such extraordinary low prices that any one who wants any thing in the Clothing line cannot fail to be suited.

We do not feel disposed to brag, but leaving to others long and startling advertisements, we merely ask you to call. Having tried us once, you will be sure to try us again.

We especially invite your attention to our elegant lot of French Cloth Dress and Frock Coats, which have not their equal in this or in any other town in North Carolina. Also, a large assortment of Black and Fancy Cassimere and Doeskin Pants; Silk, Satin, and White Marseilles Vests; all cut and made in a superior style.

Our stand on North Water Street, two doors above and four doors below Rock Spring. WOLF & CO.
Wilmington, N. C., April 5, 1850 30-4m*

FOR SALE.

BUGGY, Cart, and Wagon Iron Axles, of all sizes, by JAMES DAWSON & CO.
April 19, 1850 32-tf

AT J. M. ROBINSON'S

WHOLESALE HARDWARE STORE.

In Front St., 3d door North of Market, Wilmington, N. C.,

COUNTRY DEALERS and consumers will find all goods in his line at the lowest prices, and warranted of the best quality. He has all kinds of materials for builders. Carpenters' Tools, a complete assortment, and of the very best quality. Blacksmiths' Tools, including some superior Bellows, Stocks and Dies, Bar and Hoop Iron, in all its varieties; Nails, Spikes, Brads, Tacks, &c. Splendid Pocket Cutlery; Table Cutlery, including ivory sets, complete. Shot Guns, Rifles, Pistols, including Allen's celebrated six barrel Revolvers, Gun Locks, Nepples, Wrenches, Wipers, Caps

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, AUGUST 2, 1850.

The Result.

☞At the time of our present writing, the election progresses quietly throughout the State, and the result of a few hours will decide who is to be our Governor for the next two years: and what is to be the political complexion of the next Legislature.—Surmises and suppositions are now useless. It is too late to express confidence with the hope of exerting any influence upon the voting; we are, therefore, disinterested in saying that we entertain the very strongest hopes of Mr. REID's election. We feel confident that he *ought* to be elected, and we believe that he will. He may be defeated, however, and of course we will all submit, like good citizens, to the will of the majority, but not without regret, as we believe that Mr. MANLY's views are not in accordance with the wishes of the people of the State, nor with the rights, feelings and interests of the people of North Carolina, or of the South at large. We believe that if the case were fully understood, there could be no sort of fear for the result. The verdict of the people, and especially of the people of the East, would be strongly in favor of Mr. REID, and against Mr. MANLY. This is our solemn conviction, as fully entertained, and as strongly expressed, now that the election is over, as ever it was during the pendency of the struggle.

Whatever the result may be, whether favorable or unfavorable, we have the pleasing consciousness that we, at least, have endeavored to do our duty. We have labored calmly, candidly, and respectfully, to place the facts of the case clearly before our readers—to expose what we believed to be deception, and to guard against fraud and imposition—and in doing so, we have sedulously avoided every personal allusion or abusive epithet. We regret exceedingly that in the course of the canvass a question of veracity should have arisen between Messrs. REID and MANLY. So far as we know anything of either of the candidates, they are both gentlemen in their private relations. The Convention which nominated Gov. MANLY adjourned only the day before the meeting of the Democratic Convention, and many of the delegates remained over, and we had the opportunity of knowing the opinions of several of them who were personally acquainted with Mr. REID. They spoke of that gentleman personally in the very highest terms. In his private capacity, we heard not a word against Gov. MANLY. It is only from the published facts of the case that the matter can be decided between them. In this case, it would be very hard that, between gentlemen equally worthy of credit, the mere unsupported denial of one should overbalance the testimony of the other, supported by five credible witnesses. The thing is preposterous.—There can be no doubt that Mr. MANLY used the expression attributed to him; and it is much more likely that the ardor of canvassing should have led him into it, and that he should have forgotten what he had said, than that his opponent, who is remarkable for coolness and self-possession, should have mistaken him, and that this mistake should have been participated in by five men of good sense and good character, who testify to the fact. The *Greensboro' Patriot*, Whig, does not pretend to insinuate a word against the signers, with some of whom the Editor of that paper is acquainted, nor, indeed, has any respectable Whig paper said a word against their character for truth and honorable conduct.

Those who have heard Mr. REID and Mr. MANLY upon the stump, are aware, that while Mr. REID speaks coolly and cautiously, few men are more reckless or careless in their expressions and avowals, than Mr. MANLY. His speech before the Convention that nominated him, is a case in point. Although written out and prepared, it was totally unfit for publication, and was materially altered before it appeared in the columns of the Register. It is the most charitable conclusion to suppose that Mr. MANLY was so reckless, or desperate in the excitement of debate, as to resort to this expedient, and afterwards, in his cooler moments, be willing to forget or deny it. We wish to make any allowance that we possibly can for him, but we cannot get rid of the fact staring us in the face that he did resort to it. We have no sort of patience, however, with some of his would-be organs, whose sole reply to arguments and incontrovertible facts, is the stale cry of "locofoco lies," or some such elegant phrases which many of them would not dare to utter, were their editors men of such character that they could be considered responsible, or worthy of notice. We might particularise some such filthy affairs, but we are reminded that we cannot handle pitch without being defiled.

New-Hanover County.

Precincts.	1848. Reid.	1848. Manly	1850. Reid.	1850. Manly
Wilmington	319	233	...	...
Upper Sound	22	18	...	...
Sandy Run	55	1	...	...
Holly Shelter	61	..	...	...
Rocky Point	49	3	...	...
Long Creek	157	3	...	...
South Washington	119	7	...	...
Moore's Creek	61	2	...	...
Piney Woods	49	5	...	...
Caintuck	43	..	...	...
Upper Black River	86	3	...	...
	1021	275	....	....

Public Speaking.

On Tuesday evening last, at 5 o'clock, THOMAS H. WILLIAMS, Esq., one of the candidates for the Sheriffalty, addressed his fellow-citizens in the Market House. We heard only a part of Mr. WILLIAMS's remarks, which seemed to be conceived in a spirit of courtesy towards his opponents. The audience was very respectable.

At eight o'clock on the same evening, WM. HILL, Esq., one of the candidates for the Legislature, delivered an address in the Court House. Mr. HILL contrasted the course of the two national parties upon the subject of slavery, and then adverted to the position occupied by the Gubernatorial candidates in North Carolina respectively. He pointed to Gov. MANLY's position in favor of the abolition of the Federal basis, as proved by the evidence of five respectable men, and asked whether, in view of this state of the facts, any Eastern man would vote for him. The address seemed to give full satisfaction to a very respectable audience.

We had almost forgotten to state that on Saturday last a short discussion took place at Masonboro' Sound, between WM. HILL and GEORGE DAVIS, Esqs. We had not the pleasure of being present, but learn from those who were that Mr. HILL fully sustained himself, and that the Democratic cause suffered nothing by the discussion.

Coroner's Inquests.

On Tuesday last, Coroner J. C. WOOD held an inquest over the body of a negro man, name unknown. Verdict of the Jury: "The deceased come to his death by drowning."

On the same day, Coroner WOOD held another inquest over the body of Mr. WILLIAM WARRY, of White Haven, England, aged 73 years, seaman on board the Schr. Diadem, from the above place. Verdict: "death from a visitation of God."

We learn from Capt. WARRY, son of the deceased, that his father enjoyed perfectly good health up to the moment of his death, and was at the time he was struck down performing his regular duties on board the schooner.

Our Extra.

During the past week, we issued an Extra slip, giving the news of the canvass as it progressed, and contradicting and exposing what we considered fraud and deception. These slips with the head of the extra Journal over them, we circulated as opportunity might afford, in town and country. We insert the contents of the slip, although the election is past, to show that there is nothing of the secret circular order in it:

From the Extra Journal of Wednesday.

FELLOW-CITIZENS—We again deem it our duty to warn you against, and to expose, a game of deception which is being played by Gov. Manly and his organs upon the people of this State.

The game is this:—Gov. Manly, in his Western canvass, has come out in favor of the abolition of the Federal Basis in the House of Commons. The *proof* of this fact we have furnished in the last regular issue of the Journal, and we now re-publish it. It is as plain as that two and two make four. It could not be plainer or more positive. In order to meet this, Gov. Manly's organs at Raleigh, as early as the 22d of this month, stated that they had received a letter from him denying the charge. *But they did not publish that letter.* No, although they assert that it was received on the 21st or 22d, no letter saw the light until Friday, the 26th, when one appeared in the Raleigh Times, dated Morganton, July 17th; and Saturday last, another in the Wilmington Commercial, dated Morganton, July 12th*, at which time Mr. Manly could not have been within one hundred miles of Morganton. This certainly speaks ill for its genuineness. Plain honest men would say that Mr. Manly never wrote it at all. The Register, the acknowledged organ of the party, did not publish it until Saturday last. The clique knew full well that it would be too late to be seen in the West, where Gov. Manly has spoken, before the day of election. The object of withholding this letter for nearly a week, and then circulating it all through the East, on the eve of the election, is evident. It was to afford no chance to expose the fraud here, nor to give it time to be circulated in the West before the day of election, where Gov. Manly has been canvassing upon this issue. We have no words strong enough to characterize such conduct. It is infamous.

There is one case in which the schemers have over-reached themselves. The charge against Gov. Manly first appeared in the Standard of the 10th, which could not have reached Wilkesboro' until the 13th or 14th, and yet the Raleigh Times got a letter from Gov. Manly, dated Wilkesboro' July 12th, contradicting a statemeut which the Gov. had never seen! The Gov. knew that he was liable to the charge. A guilty conscience needs no accuser.

But let us see what this denial of Gov. Manly's amounts to. Mr. Reid charges that Mr. Manly did come out for the abolition of the federal basis, and the substitution of the white basis; Mr. Manly denies it. It is plainly a question of veracity between Mr. Reid and Mr. Manly, which is decided by the annexed certificate of five honorable men who are willing to testify that they heard Gov. Manly with their own ears. This settles the matter. Just read the proof, and then judge what Mr. Manly's denial is worth:

WENTWORTH, July 16, 1850.

Mr. HOLDEN—Sir: Understanding that it is doubted, if not denied, by some, that Gov. MANLY in his speech at this place came out in favor of the *White Basis* for representation, we, the undersigned, who were present on that occasion and heard him, do certify that he then declared most distinctly and unequivocally that *he was in favor of "abolishing the present black or federal basis, and of instituting a white basis in its stead."* He called upon Col. REID to know what were his views on this subject; to which the Colonel unhesitatingly replied, that he was opposed to any change whatever in the mode of apportioning our representatives, and especially so at this particular juncture. Gov. MANLY then emphatically announced himself in favor of the change, and proclaimed that he was a better friend to *Equal Suffrage* than his opponent.

Some whose signatures are hereto annexed are Whigs, and have, therefore, no wish to injure Gov. MANLY or his election; but they deem it to be the duty of all men, be they Whigs or Democrats, to give the truth to the world whenever doubts have arisen in relation to the position and views of him who may be a candidate for office, and especially on a subject so intricate and important as this.

We heard Gov. MANLY on the occasion referred to with our own ears, and are willing to testify to it; and should it be denied, we pledge ourselves to produce the certificates of fifty as respectable men as the world contains.

We are not ambitious of appearing in the public papers, but should it be necessary in order to establish the truth, we consent that this may be published.

Yours, &c.,
T. B. WHEELER.
JOSEPH S. ROBINSON, Jr.
E. W. HANCOCK.
J. W. ELLINGTON,
T. RUFFIN, Jr.

But even this, strong and conclusive as it is, is not all. The Rutherford Banner, (Whig,) in giving an account of the discussion at Marion, says:

"While Col. Reid clearly proved that he has been a true and consistent advocate of Equal Suffrage, he fully demonstrated the insincerity of Manly on that question. In relation to Manly's "Change-of-Basis" hobby, which he rides *booty*, Reid fully convicted the Governor of prevarication, which, by his silence, he was forced to admit, exciting contempt for his *Excellency* in the minds of all honest men present.

"But," says the Banner, "the most startling declaration of the Governor was his desire to see California and New Mexico admitted as States with *constitutions prohibiting slavery!* Yes, he stands, in this matter, side by side, and shoulder to shoulder, with Giddings, Hale, Seward, *et id omne genus!!* This of itself should be sufficient to sink him into infamy, politically, civilly, and morally. Whigs of North Carolina, you are *not* abolitionists, you are *not* Free Soilists, and will you cast your votes for such a man?"

And still further the Banner says:—

We assert and can prove by hundreds, that Gov. Manly declared himself in favor of excluding slavery from both California and New Mexico; and yet he attempts to make capital out of Mr. Reid's vote on the Oregon bill! Oh consistency, thou hast never made the acquaintance of Governor Manly.

In conclusion, we shall quote from the Ashville Dollar News, Gov. MANLY's organ in the Mountain District. The News says:

"Months ago we said we would sustain the nominee of the State Convention, if he gave his support to those constitutional reforms for which we have ever been an humble advocate. We believed, and so did almost every other man who looked through disinterested glasses, that Gov. Manly was opposed to Free Suffrage. No other conclusion could be drawn from his course two years since. Well, the Convention met—laid down certain principles, among them an acknowledgment of every freeman's right to be heard at the ballot box—and Gov. Manly, with that patriotism and devotion to popular rights which should govern every man claiming to be a Republican, at once yielded to what he believed to be the voice of his countrymen, and pledged himself to aid in the great work of constitutional reform; and has gone even beyond the platform of the Convention, and beyond what we at first had reason to hope for—*he is in favor of a change in the basis of representation, and the distribution of the School Fund according to white population.* For evidence of the truth of this, see report of his Salem speech, published in the News of last week."

*The Commercial of the 1st inst., says that the letter should have been dated on the 17th, and that its date of the 12th was merely a typographical blunder. The Commercial should have made this correction sooner, as it had an opportunity to do, and thus have prevented misunderstanding and consequent criticism. Without wishing to cast any further reflections upon any one, we might remark that there is still some mystery about the letter, as it is minus a post-mark, that having been torn off.

We now ask you if any of you will vote for a man who is for the abolition of the federal basis in the Commons, which would deprive the East of 27 votes in that House, and for the abolition of the federal basis in the distribution of the School Fund, (this is not attempted to be denied,) by which you would lose nearly one half of the sum you now receive for the education of your children.

You Cannot. Then rally for DAVID S. REID, the sound republican—the good man—and the trustworthy statesman. Let your cry be *REID and victory.*

A Public Square in Wilmington.

During the burning heats which have prevailed for so large a portion of the present summer, we have been made painfully conscious of the want of some sort of a public square, or other place of resort in the town of Wilmington. The weary invalid in vain seeks for some green and shady spot, where he may imbibe health from the cooling breeze, or refresh his eye with the soft verdure of trees and flowers.—The constant sand is totally unrelieved, at least so far as the public is concerned, and the town is growing up a wilderness of streets and houses, without anything which may answer it in place of lungs.

It is unnecessary to point out the effect which a public square would have in improving the appearance of the town; or to say that it would be an addition to health and comfort; this all will admit.—We think it is equally beyond question, that the sooner some movement is made towards obtaining such a place the better, as every day will enhance the difficulty and expense. We presume that now it could be obtained and fitted up at an expense comparatively trifling; while, in a few years, when the town becomes more closely built up, it will have become almost impossible.

We merely throw out these hasty suggestions, hoping that some one better acquainted with the subject, will take it up. It is one well worthy the attention of our people, and now we think is the time to agitate it.

Congress.

As yet actually nothing has been done in either House of Congress. The compromise bill seems as far from its final vote as ever, and much farther from its passage. We much doubt whether it can pass at all; indeed, we are pretty confident that it cannot. The appointment of Mr. WEBSTER to the office of Secretary of State, has deprived it of one of its props, and, what is of more moment in the present stage of the business, of one of its votes, as it is pretty certain that Mr. WINTHROP, who takes Mr. WEBSTER's place, will vote against the bill. Just now, the most immediate danger arises from the Texan boundary question. Mr. BRADBURY introduced an amendment to the compromise bill providing that the settlement of this question should be referred to six commissioners, three to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and three by the State of Texas, in such manner as the Legislature of that State may indicate. This amendment was lost by a tie vote. It has since been renewed in another form, and may yet be adopted. If the authoritative revelations of the Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *North American*, in regard to Gen. TAYLOR's intentions on this question be true, his death, however much it may be lamented on other accounts, was a most signal blessing to the country. Had such a course been pursued as is there indicated, the results must have been disastrous in the extreme. The first collision between the troops of Texas and those of the United States, under Major MONROE, would have been the signal for civil war, the end of which no man could see. Speaking according to the suggestions of human reason, it would seem as if the death of Gen. TAYLOR was intended as a special interposition of Providence for the salvation of the country from civil war and disunion.

P. S. It would seem that the bill is not yet dead. On Tuesday last, an amendment was adopted in relation to the Texas boundary, which will secure the vote of the two Senators from that State. The amendment provides that the boundaries shall be settled by joint commissioners, as already mentioned, but that until the boundary be so settled everything shall remain as claimed by Texas. This amendment passed by two votes. Among those who voted for this amendment, we notice the name of General SHIELDS, which is a gain made by the friends of the bill. We know as little now of its fate as ever. A motion to lay it on the table was effectually killed. It may yet pass the Senate by a vote of two.

The doings in the House possess very little interest.

☞On Saturday last, we had the pleasure of witnessing the launch of the fine schr. ELLA, of about one hundred tons burthen, which took place from the ship-yard of Messrs. S. BEERY & SONS. The launch was a very pretty affair, as is also the schooner, which is intended to run between Charleston and the Waccamaw River.

STEAM BOAT AGENCY.—Col. James T. Miller has been appointed by the Directors of the Willmington and Rlaeigh Rail Road Company Agent at this place for the Charleston line of Steamers.

For the Journal.

Committee of Arrangements.

At a meeting of the Committee appointed by the citizens of the town of Wilmington, to make arrangements to carry into effect the resolutions of the Town Meeting in honor of the lamented General ZACHARY TAYLOR, late President of the U. S., the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of the Committee are due, and are hereby tendered, to THOMAS LORING, Esq., for the chaste, eloquent, and appropriate Eulogy which he this day pronounced upod the life and character of the deceased, Gen. ZACHARY TAYLOR, and that he be requested to furnish a copy of the same for publication in the papers of the town.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Committee are due, and are hereby tendered to the Rev. JESSE JENNETT, for his participation in the ceremonies of this solemn occasion.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Committee are due, and are hereby tendered to the Rev. J. O. STEDMAN, for his kindness in allowing the use of his church, and his participation in the ceremonies of the occasion.

Resolved, That the papers of the town be requested to publish the proceedings of this Committee.

Wilmington, N. C., 25th July, 1850.

THE NEW SENATOR FOR MASSACHUSETTS.—The Governor and Council met at Boston on the 27th ult., and appointed Hon. R. C. WINTHROP U. S. Senator, in place of the Hon. DANIEL WEBSTER.

Announcement Extraordinary.

The following literary curiosity we find in the last number of the *Salisbury Watchman*. Mr. J., W. KLUTTS we know to be a veritable man, and an inhabitant of "Cabarris., Count,"

)*Look ,, oud*(
) frands ,, & ,, Sitisans (

We, air, Authorised,, and,, requested to,, Annonce,, to,, thay,, peaple,, of Cabaris,, County,, thad,, I, will,, sarve tham,, for,, hi Sheriff,, if, I, bea, thair Chois,, for, they, nakst,, torm,, in,——Cabarris., Count,, I, will, sarve,, you frans, &.. Sitisans,, Wid,, Grad,, plashur, &, thank,, you,, kindly,, for, your——franship,, I, am, yours, &, so, forth.

July, 13'th 1850)

J,, W, Klutts

[We beg leave to state, that in publishing the above announcement we would not be understood as taking any part in the contest between our friends in Cabarrus. We have no wish to interfere, but want them to have an open field and a fair fight.

We deem this statement necessary from the fact that we have not published the announcement of Mr. Klutts' opponent. And to show that we have authority for giving place to the above, we subjoin the following note:]

pleas, to, puplish, this for, thay, Months, of, July, &, than, sand, your bill, for, pay, pleas to prind, mee, two hondard, tickits, and sand tham, in due, tim, I am yours

J,, W, Klutts

For the Journal.

The Next Legislature.

MESSRS. EDITORS—In my last I insisted that the County Courts (as Courts of Pleas,) were useless; that the business there done could be done with less vexation and delay, with less than half the cost, and with as much justice to litigants, by Justices of the Peace out of Court, subject to a direct appeal to the Superior Court.

If this be so, it establishes the fact that our County Courts are not only useless but burthensome to the public, as well as to individuals.

None will deny that the pay of thirty-six Jurors for four or five days each Court, at $1 per day—of five Magistrates, at $2 25 per day—of all the State's witnesses in the numberless small indictments where the defendant is not convicted or is insolvent—with all the extras and perquisites incidental to the system—form no small item of *public* expense, for which there is no equivalent.

Again: those thirty-six Jurors are mostly taken from among the farmers, mechanics, and working men of the country, who are thus forced away from their several employments at times when their services are urgently demanded in the field or the workshop; and for which their daily pay, which is barely sufficient to pay their expenses, affords not the least amends. It is the same case with the witnesses and parties litigant; all are bound to attend from day to day, in the midst of expenses, and surrounded by every temptation to vice and extravagance, when they should be usefully and honestly employed at home.

In matters of indictment for assault and battery and other small offences, the defendants, when found guilty and able to pay, are rarely fined more than a dollar, and, most generally, *five cents*, while the cost ranges from ten to fifteen dollars; the *cost* being considered a sufficient punishment without any fine! Thus, if the defendant be guilty and able to pay, the State gets nothing, or next to nothing; but if he be insolvent or get clear, the State must pay all costs. What a beautiful system! What better scheme could be devised for plundering the people for the benefit of Court officers?

The County Courts are the nursery and hot-bed of lawyers, of which our country is already filled to suffocation. From thence they emerge as from a common centre, to fill our legislative halls and to engross the offices of honor and profit.

Now, I would by no means speak disrespectfully of lawyers as a class, for I am happy to believe there are as many honorable and high-minded men among them as among any other class of men of equal numbers. But I must protest against them as legislators; their interest, as a class, being entirely distinct from that of their constituents.

But to return. It has been objected against abolishing the County Courts as Courts of Pleas. That if you abolish two of them, and cannot enter your pleas at those without jurors, you prolong the time of collecting debts.

To this objection I answer, extend the jurisdiction of Magistrates. Let there be three Magistrates chosen, by election or otherwise, in each Captain's District, and let them have original jurisdiction in all matters of debt, however large, and such other small matters as may be considered prudent, subject, in all cases, to appeals to the Superior Court. By this means, instead of requiring three, six, or nine months to obtain judgment on a plain note of hand, it can be done in as many days, and comparatively without cost.

But, it is said, the Magistrates are ignorant, and therefore should not be entrusted with the power here requested. This objection, I am sorry to say, is, in too many cases, well founded. Our Magistrates are not as well-informed as they should be; but by a different mode of appointment, and making the office something more than that of a mere scavenger, without honor, profit, or usefulness, this difficulty might be remedied.

But admitting the magistracy to be as ignorant as this objection assumes them to be, how much wiser are they when they get on the "Bench," and compose what is called the "worshipful Court?" Does the circumstance of their being in the Court House, and being addressed as "your worships," dissipate their ignorance, and inspire them with superior wisdom?"

Their position on the "Bench," seems to be pretty much that of a set of pictures in a gallery, to be looked at, and *talked at* by lawyers, rather than to display wisdom, even if they had any. It is true they are sometimes called upon to decide disputes of law or precedent between lawyers; and it is also true they frequently call on a "disinterested" lawyer to decide for them. But when they take the responsibility of deciding themselves, they *may* decide agreeably "to law, usage and precedent;" or they *may not*. The decision of one day may be reversed the next, or it may not; this depends in a great measure, on which lawyer is on the right, and which on the wrong side of the question.

The Jury are to decide the momentous question at issue between the parties—men fresh from the plow, the axe, or the anvil. These, and these only, are to say whether it is legal for the plaintiff, or the defendant to receive *costs*. But whence *their* wisdom? Is it supposed that an indiscriminate collection of men, chosen merely from the circumstance of their being freeholders, are better judges of law and equity than the Magistrates? Or, in other words, that the most ignorant of the people have been appointed Justices of the Peace?

I am aware that the Jurors are to *draw* inspiration from the Bar—that the members of the Bar, altho' speaking under the influence of a fee, and of an oath, are expected to work miracles on the minds of the Jury, and transform them from common farmers, into wise, zealous Justices. One lawyer will get up and affirm that *this* is the law, and express great astonishment, and even indignation that any man of common sense can pretend to think otherwise. Another will then get up and affirm with equal earnestness, and with greater vehemence of word and gesture, that the law is just the reverse of what the first asserted, and prove clearly that the first speaker is either a knave or a fool. And yet the Jury—the plain, common men of the field—it is supposed, can bring order out of all this confusion and contradiction, and render a verdict agreeably to law and equity in spite of all the mystery which learning and eloquence can involve the matter. There may be giants in intellect in other parts who, as Jurors, cannot be confused by art or eloquence; but such are not common in SAMPSON.

For the Journal.

Respect to Gen. Taylor.

A large number of the citizens of Onslow, on receiving the melancholy intelligence of the death of Gen. ZACHARY TAYLOR, late President of the U. S., assembled in the Court House in Jacksonville, on Tuesday, 16th inst., to pay proper respect to departed worth.

OWEN HUGGINS, Esq., was called to the chair.—EDWARD SANDERS, Esq., addressed the meeting in a very impressive speech.

The committee appointed to select some person to deliver an eulogy on the merits and character of the illustrious patriot, selected Doct. EDWARD W. WARD, who consented to pronounce the Eulogy on Tuesday, 30th July. OSMOND.

For the Journal.

MESSRS. EDITORS—In the "Journal" of the 19th instant, there is a communication signed by "Holly Shelter," who wishes to hear from his friends in Onslow. I, like "Holly Shelter," am not much in the habit of trespassing upon the patience of your readers, but, as he requests it, with your permission will tax them with a few remarks.

It would have been better, I think, if "Holly Shelter" had reminded his friends in Onslow of "their misfortunes in regard to the improvement of their water courses" two years ago; and then, perhaps, our members to the Legislature would have favored the improvement of New River, and obtained an appropriation for that effect. But now their memories need no jogging, for we have six candidates for the Legislature, and all are Internal Improvement men, at least *so far as* New River is concerned.

The people in Onslow are, at this time, too much in the notion of clearing out the mouth of New River to aid "Holly Shelter" in building a Plank Road to connect New River with Holly Shelter Creek. Besides, we think it would not pay; that though it would enhance the value of real estate along the route, and pay a small profit in carrying our produce, yet the profits arising therefrom would never repay the cost to build it. True, we make a large quantity of produce for market, but it is not waggoned, the greater part is shipped; and the freight from Tar Landing to Wilmington is but a trifle more than it would be to carry it to Musterfield Landing, Holly Shelter Creek; and then, when at Musterfield Landing, we are but a few miles nearer Wilmington than we were at Tar Landing.

We folks in Onslow know but little about Plank Roads, except the information which "Holly Shelter" has given us; that the one to connect the water courses above-mentioned, will cost about one thousand dollars per mile, and that is enough to frighten us, unless "Holly Shelter" will convince us of the utility of the project.

"Holly Shelter" says that his friends in Wilmington have built and fitted up a couple of beatiful little Steamers to run up the North East. "But," says he, "we cannot give them employment, unless our friends in Onslow will aid us." Now I am afraid we cannot aid him much. "New River is a beautiful River, with high bluffs, splendid farms, and the best timber for ship-building," and highly susceptible of improvement. And how much better it would be for the people of Onslow county to improve their river, which would cost about twenty-five thousand dollars, have these beautiful little steamers running up their still more beautiful river, where they could get sufficient employment, and then "Holly Shelter" could bring his produce to Tar Landing, and ship it, and the freight on his turpentine per barrel, would only be about twenty or twenty-five cents. *Just think of that!* OSMOND.

Richlands, July 21, 1850.

From the New Orleans Delta.

The Census.

THE NORTH AND THE SOUTH.

The persons appointed by the United States Marshal have commenced to take the Census of the city. Like all the other arrangements of the Federal Government in reference to our State, the most unfavorable period which it was possible to select, has been fixed on for the purpose of ascertaining our population, and determining the rates of our representation. Hundreds and thousands of persons are absent at this season of the year, and no Census can be taken which will approach within thirty per cent. of our real population. This arrangement, too, which works so injuriously to us, contributes to swell the population of the Northern States proportionately to its diminution here. Our own people will be returned and counted as part and parcel of the populations of other States. We cannot imagine how the Southern members of Congress could submit to the arrangement so manifestly unjust as this. They have allowed themselves to be engrossed in the discussion of the great issues of the day, whilst the Northern members have attended carefully to the details of legislation, and are continually strengthening themselves and their States by their sagacious use of the means placed within their reach. Whilst our Congressmen are studying Niles' Register, Congressional Debates, preparing great speeches, and franking the same to their constituents, the Northern members are at work, getting through Congress this and that law, to further the interest and prosperity of their particular section—enlarging their mail facilities, obtaining appropriations for forts, harbors, light houses, &c., and making various other legislative arrangements, to advance their welfare, too often at the expense of that of their neighbors. Our members go on speechifying and speechifying, until the country suffers under a perfect crevasse of speeches, whilst in all practical and useful details of legislation their constituents have to take care of themselves. Look at our mail arrangements in this State! Would it be possible to display more imbecility, bungling and inefficiency than characterize the management of our mail transportation in this State! Look at the great Eastern mail—it fails nearly every other day, without any inquiry into the cause or reason, much less any atttempt to remove it. This great commercial city, from which the Postoffice Department draws a larger amount by many thousands than the whole cost of mail transportation in this State, is subjected, and generally at the most unfavorable period, to this great inconvenience, merely because the government is too inefficient, or indifferent, to require a few petty contractors to keep re-lays of horses, or compel railroad companies to repair their tracks and discharge their contracts. And yet our members of Congress are silent on this great grievance! This utter indifference on the part of the Federal Government to the wants of the South, shows itself in all the mail arrangements. The beautiful and populous region along the Mississippi—the richest portion of the United States—has a mail but twice a week. At the North, so large a population and flourishing a section would require, and would obtain, too, a mail daily. There are many other evils under which the State suffers, which we have not now time to mention, but which manifest a culpable neglect of our interests on the part of our representatives.

But, to return to our text, we must enter our protest in advance, against the justice and fairness of taking the present population of Louisiana, and especially New Orleans as a proper basis to determine our ratio of representation. The population of New Orleans at present is at least one-third less than it is in December and January. We do not refer to the floating, but to the real population of the city. The census-takers will no doubt do their duty faithfully; but the result of their labors will exhibit, we fear, a decline rather than an increase of our population.

INTERVIEW BETWEEN EPHRAIM LITTLEFIELD AND PROFESSOR WEBSTER.—Agreeably to a previously expressed wish on the part of Prof. Webster, Mr. Littlefield visited him in his cell yesterday noon.—Mr. Littlefield was accompanied by Mr. Jailor Andrews, and was cordially received. The interview lasted about an hour.

We learn from another source that Prof. Webster seems perfectly resigned and very penitent. He says that he has made his peace above, and is prepared to die. His only sorrow is concerning his unfortunate family. The officers of the jail have no apprehension that he will commit suicide. None is permitted to see him unless they hold a permit from the sheriff. We understand that Mrs. Littlefield will visit the Professor to-day.

It is not the least singular fact among all the circumstances of this affair, that Webster has not yet resigned his "Ewing Professorship of Chemistry and Minerology" in Harvard University,—neither has he been removed, nor has another been appointed in his place—consequently he is still a full Professor, and it is a full Professor in the first Seminary of learning in the U. States—who will be executed on Friday, August 30, unless he anticipates his doom by suicide.—*Boston Times, 25th.*

U. S. SENATORS.—The Hon. Tomas H. Ewing has been appointed, by the Governor of Ohio, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Corwin in the Senate and the Hon. Hannibal Hamlin has been elected Senator to that body by the Legislature of Maine.

The Revenue Law.

Letter from the Attorney General.

EDITOR OF THE REGISTER:

Having been addressed by a gentleman of Fayetteville, on the proper construction of the Revenue Law of 1848, I have answered him, and as I have given the opinion as an Officer, it is in my view proper that the opinion should be made public; and it is submitted to you for publication.

Very respectfully,
Your ob't serv't
B. F. MOORE.

RALEIGH, July 20th, 1850.

JNO. M. ROSE, Esq:—I have received your letter of the 16th inst., presenting several questions arising out of the Revenue law of 1848. My answers follow each question.

1. Is money used in the business commonly called note-shaving, money vested in a "species of trade," within the meaning of the act?"

Answer. I incline to think it is. A note is the evidence of a *right to money*, and note shaving is a trading in money. Money may be vested in buying rights to money, as well as in buying rights to property. Usually, trading for profit requires both a purchase and sale, because both are generally requisite to attain the *profit*, which is measured by money as standard. In substance, there can be no difference between the purchase and sale of a note, and a purchase and collection of it. And certainly, when a note is bought for $100, and sold for $110, there is both a trading and a profit.

But what constitutes a *taxable profit* in the trading note-shaving? In my opinion, the bought note must be received, or some act done which is equivalent to it—as the making it a debt to the purchaser. When this is done, if the debt is well secured, (that is safe,) I think the profit is made. It is, in legal contemplation, collected, if it be used to buy with, or used as a set off against, or in payment of, debt—and a profit is made when there is a gain made by the operation.

It is true that by this construction of the act, the same sum, to wit, the profit, is made to bear, apparently, a double tax: first a tax on the profit, and secondly a tax on the interest which may accrue on the profit; but this is the case with all taxed incomes, if they be vested on loan. Thus the salary of a professor of a university is taxed as a salary; and if it be put out at interest, the interest also is taxed; and such is the case with the trades expressly mentioned in the act, as negro trading, &c.

In a word, dealing in the purchase of securities for money, is in my judgment, a "species of trade," and when profits are realized, I know no reason why such profits are not taxable.

2. Are the profits on cabinet or other mechanical trades, taxable under the same section?

Answer. They are not. The act in the use of the term trade means traffic, and not occupation or employment. The man whose trade is that of making cabinet ware, is very different from the man who trades in Cabinet ware

3. Are the profits made by a mechanic on wares of his own manufacture taxable? Or are profits made on the purchase and sale of such wares taxable?

Answer. The former profits are not taxable—the latter are taxable. When they are bought and sold by a merchant, his licence covers the tax. If the trader in them do not fall under the description of merchant or pedlar, he pays a tax on the profits.

4. Are the artisans of the U. S. arsenal taxable for their per diem, when it exceeds $500 during the year, under section 6?

Answer. I think that no one whose contract is by the day is the recipient of a *salary*. Other reasons, perhaps, would excuse them from the tax, even if they received a *salary* of $500 *per year*.

5. Are the officers of the United States taxable when their salary exceeds $500 per year?

Answer. In my opinion they are not. Of course no person who is not an inhabitant of the State is taxable on account of his income. His trading here may become so. But I think also that even when an officer of the United States is an inhabitant of the State, his salary is not, under the federal constitution, taxable. The State has not the power to diminish the reward with which the Government of the Union invites and induces the citizens to accept its offices.

6. Are mechanics who receive $500 per year as their stipulated wages, taxable on account of their wages?

Answer. In my judgment they are. It is true that the reward or price of their labor cannot be called "practice" or "fees"—but it may be called, and is a *salary*, as abundantly appears by every book of legal or literary definition within my reach. By some it is said, that "*salary*" is a term peculiarly and exclusively applicable to the compensation of *officers*. Not only no definition of the term sustains this assertion, but it is rejected by the act itself.—For, but for the exception which exempts them, ministers of the Gospel would be taxable on account of their compensation by force of the word "salary."—By others, it is said the Legislature did not intend to include such persons. If so, this intent is far from being manifest. And the contrary appears to me.

First, because the legislature specially excepted ministers of the Gospel.

Secondly, they did not except professors, teachers of schools, nor any portion of the laboring class among whom there are many whose compensatiou is popularly called *salary*, as Engineers and many other employers on Rail Roads.

Third, because the settled meaning of the term "salary," most favorable for the tax payers, is "an *annual stipend*," or "annual pension," or allowance, or *yearly wages*.

Its other definitions would embrace day-labor.

Now whatever may have been the intent of the legislature, I cannot abandon, in giving my opinion on the construction of language, the uniform and unvaried definition of all lexicography, and substitute therefor another and different meaning, known to me to exist only by hearsay, the extent of which I know not, and can only know by collecting the opinions of all the citizens of the State—a task which no judicial officer can undertake. Indeed a safer course would be to enquire of the individual members of the Legislature, and abide the result of a majority of voices. But such a rule of interpreting the sense of the law-maker is too unsafe for the construction of any law. In a Revenue law, intolerable—it can form the basis of no judicial decision.

Your ob't serv't,
B. F. MOORE.

GEN. TAYLOR'S PROPERTY.—We regret to see it stated in a letter to the N. York Express, that Gen. Taylor's family are not likely to be as comfortable in a pecuniary point of view, as was generally supposed. He left no will. We subjoin the following extract from the letter referred to:

"When he left for Mexico, it is stated, that in three sealed letters, he left directions for the management of his property, in case of his death there, in which was supposed to be a will, and these three letters were not opened till after his burial here, but no will was amongst them, and the directions applied to a property which is now almost wholly changed in its form.

"Indeed, his family now have no home, and therefore, Mrs. Taylor, it is supposed, will not return to Louisiana. His plantation on the Mississippi has been sold since he came here to enable him to purchase a sugar plantation below, so that that home is lost. Previously, however, he had purchased another, midway plantation, but that has turned out to be a very unprofitable piece of property, making no crops, in consequence of being flooded repeatedly.—Then the homestead is gone to make one payment on a sugar plantation on which something like seventy or eighty thousand dollars must now be due—and the middle plantation is under water. Probably some of the Presidential salary was relied upon to meet the further payment on the sugar plantation, but that salary is gone. You see from these general facts, that Gen. Taylor died in a very unfortunate time for the interest of his family. He had, previously to Col. Cliss's marriage with his daughter, settled upon her a considerable sum of money.

G. P. R. JAMES Esq.—The *New York Mirror* says: we had the pleasure of a visit from the distinguished author, G. P. R. James, who is a very different looking person from the picture we have seen of him in our "mind's eye." He is a man a little under the medium height, and a little over the medium thickness; apparently not over forty years old, with an eagle eye, a splendid head, and a slight sprinkling of grey hairs; a hale, hearty, robust looking English gentlemen, all of the modern time.

Mr. James contemplates taking a house somewhere on Long island, which will be his head quarters during his sojurn in this country. He has brought with him his entire family, consisting of seven persons, and intends to travel through all the different sections of the Union. He is everywhere welcomed by all classes, and already beseiged for his autograph by half the the young ladies and *virtuosos* in the country.

☞Say but little—think much—and do more.

Agricultural.

From the American Farmer.

Renovation of Worn Out Lands.

We copy with great pleasure the following excellent paper from the pen of H. K. BURGWYNN, Esq., of Northampton County, N. C., from the May No. of the Southern Cultivator, in which paper it has been published, in anticipation of the "Patent Office Report," for which it was written. We agree with the enlightened editor of the Cultivator, that if the "Report" contained nothing else than the essay in question, the money which will be expended in printing it, will be profitably laid out. What Mr. B. states is not theory, which may or may not be true, *but are the results of his own practice and experience*, and, therefore, implicitly to be relied upon.

In reading Mr. B.'s excellent communication, we regret that lime and marl were not available in his district, as either, if used in connection with his pealeys, would render his soil infinitely more productive. It is possible, however, that the stiff clays which underlay the lands of his neighborhood, and which are brought to the surface by his deep ploughing, contain notable portions of lime, potash, and salts of iron in various stages of oxidation, and may thus afford healthful supplies of the two first named substances; but even in that case, benefit would result from the applications of lime in the quantity so properly suggested by the discriminating mind of Mr. B., or even less quantities—"A quantity of lime," says Mr. PUVIS, "which does not exceed the thousandth part of the tilled surface layer of the soil, a like proportion of drawn ashes, or a two-hundredth part, or even less, of marl, are sufficient to modify the nature, change the products, and increase by one-half the crops of a soil destitute of the calcareous principle." In another part of his valuable essay on the properties and modes of applying lime, he speaks most approvingly of the practice of the farmers of *La Sarthe*. France, who apply, every third year, 114 bushels per acre, in compost made of one part lime, and seven or eight parts of good mould or earth.

In those districts of country where both lime and marl are to be had, but where the soil has been exhausted by improvident culture, by adopting the deep tilth and pea-ley system of Mr. B, and by liming or marling, the proprietors of such lands will greatly add to their productive capacities.

We invite your attention to the following:

Improvement of Worn Out Lands by the Use of Peas and Clover.

BY H. K. BURGWYNN, ESQ., OF NORTHAMPTON COUNTY, N. C.

Having heard from various reliable sources of the great success of Mr. BURGWYNN in renovating worn out lands in North Carolina, we were particularly anxious to obtain, from his own pen, an account of his practice in this important matter, for the Agricultural part of the Patent Office Report. At our request, Mr. B. sent the following able and instructive essay, which we take the liberty to publish in the *Cultivator*, simultaneously with its going through the press at Washington:

"There are large bodies of land lying in Eastern and Middle Virginia and North Carolina, which have been so much reduced by continued cropping, planting tobacco, cotton, and sowing oats, as no longer to pay the cost of cultivation, and are 'turned out as waste lands.' These really still possess a good share of fertility, and, by a very moderate expenditure of labor and attention to common sense principles of agriculture, may be reclaimed, and have their productiveness increased from 100 to 150 per cent. They can be made truly valuable; and I do not hesitate to say, as the result of my experience, that they will give a greater profit in the course of five years' cultivation than can be derived from any except our rich river lands.

"This is the method I have adopted, and by which I have increased the products of such lands from 1½ to 2 barrels of corn to 4 barrels per acre. The increase of wheat is proportionably greater than that in corn. My system of culture is substantially as follows:

"If the 'broom straw,' in which these waste lands always grow up, retains any sap, by which, when turned under, fermentation will ensue and cause the straw to rot, let the land, *as it is*, be plowed with the largest size plow, drawn by three or four horses, running as deeply as possible—say not less than ten inches—and turning everything under. If the straw has no sap, it will not rot in a year; and in that case burn it off and plow as before. If possible, follow each plow with a subsoil plow, and go 6 or 8 inches deeper. This will make the stiff clay, which almost everywhere underlies our land, more open to the genial influences of the sun and air, and enable it to get rid of the surplus water of winter, and heavy rains in other periods of the year.

"About the middle of June following, when the weeds are about half grown, and before they have formed their seeds, sow the land broadcast at the rate of a bushel per acre, of any of the numerous varieties of peas among us, except the 'black-eyed,' which, having very little vine, affords little shade. In all cases, I prefer those which have the most vine, and ripen earliest. When the land has much of weeds or grass upon it, turn under the peas with any kind of plow, running not over three inches deep. If the land is bare of weeds, I prefer covering the peas with a large, heavy harrow, running both ways—first lengthwise, and then across the beds. As it is important to give the peas a start over the weeds and grass, I soak them six hours in water, and rub them in plaster of Paris; and, when they begin to leaf and branch, say when 12 inches high, I sow plaster at the rate of a bushel per acre. This stimulates their growth, and they overpower the weeds and grass.

"When about half the peas are ripe—not 'half ripe'—hogs should be turned in to trample and cut up the vines, otherwise it is extremely difficult to turn them under. So soon as this can be done, the hogs should be taken off, for the peas are useful for shading the land from the summer's sun—a most important matter in all improvement—and giving to the thin soil a large mass of vine-leaves and other vegetable substances. From experience in the use of both, I think peas not inferior to clover (to which family, indeed, it belongs,) as a specific manure for wheat.

"After this mass of vine has been turned under, you have a 'pea ley,' over which sow a bushel and a half of wheat per acre, and six quarts of clover seed. Harrow both in thoroughly, and let the work be finished by the middle of October. The return will, of course, depend somewhat on the quality of the 'old field;' but I venture to affirm that it will amply repay all labor and outlay, and astonish by the great result apparently from so trivial a cause.

"I am familiar with the great increase of crops from the use of lime and clover, and I do not mean to compare the two methods of renovating land as equal; but, where *lime* is not to be had, there is no application that can compare for a moment, on well drained land, (if it need draining) with plaster, peas and deep tillage. No gold mine is so valuable as a good marl pit. I am, however, confining myself to interior districts, where neither lime nor marl can be had.

"After the wheat comes off in June following, the clover, if sown early in October, will have grown so as to shade the land pretty well, even on the waste lands I speak of. It should not be grazed the first year at all; in the February after, top-dress it with all the manure to be had, not forgetting to apply all the *old ashes* within reach. This time of the year (winter) is best for applying manure in our country, where the hot sun acts so injuriously on a bare surface. The roots of the young clover being protected from hard frosts and sudden changes by the manure, it shoots forward with the earliest warmth of spring, and smothers all weeds. When weeds mature their seeds, they draw upon the fertility of land equal to most crops. Clover gives a crop equal to any other, and is all returned to the land in droppings of the stock while grazing upon it. As proof of its profit, for three years I have never fed my working horses on grain or fodder, from the middle of May till the clover fails. They are turned on the clover field after the day's work is over, and taken up in the morning in good condition for service. I have never lost one by this management: in fact, they improve from the time they are thus treated, and work better.

"After the clover has been on the land for two summers, during which period it has dropped three crops of leaves and stocks, and thereby greatly improved the land, either turn it under as before, in September or October, for wheat, or later in the fall for corn the ensuing year. In the former case, you will find your land as thickly set as before with volunteer clover, which ought to remain as a pasture for the summer, after the second crop of wheat comes off. If corn, instead of wheat, be grown, sow peas broadcast among the corn at the last plowing, soaking the seed and rolling them in plaster as before.—After the corn crop, do not suffer the land to 'lie out.' No error can be more opposed to good farming than that which assumes that land is improved by 'lying out' and permitting a crop of weeds to mature upon it. If we had duly reflected, this error would long since have been apparent, in the continued quantity of thousands of acres lying waste around us, *not a whit improved by 'lying out.'* After the soil has once been brought up by peas, subsoiling, or deep plowing and clover—all within reach of the farmer even in the interior—it will not again relapse, unless the former barbarous and senseless practice of exhaustion and negligence be again adopted. If lime can be had, even at a cost of 20 cents a bushel, I would in all cases spread it on the land, after the first crop of peas had been turned under, to the amount of fifteen or twenty bushels per acre. This quantity will greatly benefit the land, and enable the owner shortly to repeat the application of a like quantity."

NOTE BY THE EDITOR.—If the Agricultural Report (of which one branch of Congress has ordered 100,000 copies to be printed, and the other will, doubtless, order half as many more,) contained no other information than the above paper, from an eminently practical man, on the improvement of "Worn out Lands," we should regard the money as well expended. A very large share of the $32,000,000 annually paid into the national Treasury, is drawn directly or indirectly from the soil. Hence its preservation and economical improvement are the most important of our public interests.

Southern Vegetable Diet.

We can have vegetables the year round, and with so little labor, that it is a matter of wonder to a provident man that an independent citizen is content with so small a variety. The cabbage tribe will give us boiled vegetables from first of May to the first of January, even if we could not grow the cabbage heads; we then have the turnep until April or May. We can have sweet potatoes from January to January. Then there are pumpkins, parsnips, and winter squashes, for winter; squashes for summer; beans, peas, corn, &c., for summer; turnep tops, spinach, asparagus, &c., for spring What living for we of the South! But fruits in their season are not to be forgotten. Strawberries from 15th of April to 15th of May; then Chickasaw plums until first or middle of June; figs, then raspberries; nutmeg peaches; soon after, Early York, Early Tillotson, and other peaches; June apples; Early Catharine, Jargonelle, and other pears. A family can have fruit from the tree and vine from the middle of April to the first of January, without resorting to hot-house culture.

Notwithstanding these varied gifts of God to us, we will continue to gourmandize meat; and for this simple reason, we are accustomed to it and will not try another plan.—*Southern Cultivator.*

From the New York Journal of Commerce, July 26.

History of the first Steamship that ever crossed the Atlantic.

To the American steamship Savannah, built by Crocker & Fickitt, at Corlear's Hook, in this city, is universally conceded the honor of being the first steam propelled vessel that ever crossed the Atlantic ocean. From the memory of one of those who formed her crew, (Mr. A. Thomas, then fireman,) and believed to be, with one exception, the only survivor, we are enabled to give a succint narrative of her voyage. According to his understanding of the facts, she was built by a company of gentlemen, with a view of selling her to the Emperor of Russia. This company was organized through the agency of Capt. Moses Rogers, afterwards her commander. The Savannah was a vessel of 380 tons, ship-rigged, and was furnished with a horizontal engine. This was placed between decks—boilers in the lower hold.

The Savannah sailed from New York, "in the second year of the Presidency of James Monroe" to use the words of our informant, or in the year 1819. She first went to Savannah. The passage occupied seven days, four of which she was under steam. There she was chartered by the corporation, as an act of courtesy, to proceed to Charleston for the purpose of affording President Monroe, who was then on a travelling tour through the States, with a pleasure excursion. For some reason, he failed to go, and the steamer returned to Savannah. While there, forming an object of much attraction, she took out a pleasure-party to Tybee Light. From Savannah, she proceeded direct to Liverpool, where she arrived after a passage of eighteen days, during seven of which, she was under steam.

When about entering St. George's Channel, off the city of Cork, she was described by the commander of the British fleet, then lying at that city. Seeing a huge mass of smoke ascending from the vessel, enveloping her rigging and overshadowing the sky, he naturally inferred that a vessel was on fire and in distress, and with commendable promptitude despatched two cutters to her relief. After passing near her a few times, taking a full survey, and firing a few guns across her stern, the steamer was boarded. Finally, being satisfied that all was right, the cutters bore away. The news of her approach having been telegraphed to Liverpool, as she drew near the city, with her sails furled and the American colors flying, the pier-heads were thronged by many thousand persons, who greeted her with the most enthusiastic cheers. Before she came to anchor, the decks were so crowded that it was with difficulty that the men could move from one part to another, in the performance of their duty. She was afterwards visited by many persons of distinction, and departed for Elsinore, on her way to St. Petersburg. She next touched at Copenhagen, where she remained two weeks. During her stay, Mr. Hughes, the American Consul, went out in her on a pleasure excursion 14 miles, accompanied by the king and other noted personages. From Copenhagen, she went to Cronstadt and St. Petersburg. Not being able to get over the bar at the latter place, she lay opposite the city, six miles distant. Here, too, she was visited by the American Consul, Mr. Campbell, and by the Emperor. Here, as at other places, she was an object of much wonderment. She, however, was not sold, as had been expected, and sailed for home, putting into Errington, on the coast of Norway, on the passage.—From the latter place, she was 22 days in reaching Savannah. On account of the high price of fuel, she carried no steam on the return passage, and the wheels were taken off. A similar course was adopted during a portion of the time occupied by the passage out from the United States. As it was nearly or quite impossible to carry sufficient fuel for the voyage, during pleasant weather, the wheels were removed, and canvass substituted. On nearing Liverpool, the more effectually to "astonish the natives," the wheels were restored. At the completion of this voyage, the Savannah was purchased by Capt. Nat. Holdredge, divested of her steam apparatus, and used as a packet between Savannah and New York. She subsequently went ashore on Long Island, and broke up.

Although Captain Rodgers was offered $100,000 for her, by the King of Sweden, to be paid in hemp and iron delivered at New York, Philadelphia, and Boston, the offer was not accepted—the cash being wanted. It is said that $50,000 or $60,000 was sunk in this transaction.

Captain Rodgers, the commander of the Savannah, died a few years ago on the Pee Dee river, North Carolina. He is believed to be the first man that run a steam boat either to Philadelphia or Baltimore. The mate was named Stephen Rodgers, and now resides at London, Ct.

FIDELITY.—Never forsake a friend. When enemies gather around—when sickness falls on the heart—when the world is dark and cheerless—is the time to try true friendship. The heart that has been touched with true good will redouble its efforts when the friend is sad and in trouble. Adversity tries real friendship. They who turn from the scene of distress betray their hypocrisy, and prove that interest only moves them. If you have a friend who loves you—who has studied your interest and happiness—be sure to sustain him in adversity. Let him feel that his former kindness is appreciated—and that his love was not thrown away. Real fidelity may be rare, but it exists in the heart. Who has not seen and felt its power! They only deny its worth and power who have never either loved a friend or labored to make him happy. The good and the kind—the affectionate and the virtuous—see and feel the heavenly principle. They would sacrifice wealth and happiness to promote the happiness of others, and in return they receive the reward of their love by sympathising hearts and countless favors, when they have been brought low by distress or adversity.

Jealousy violates contracts—dissolves society—breaks wedlock—betrays friends and neighbors—nobody is good—and every body is doing them or designing them a mischief—it raises either guilt or ill nature, and by reflection it thinks its own fault other men's; as he that is overrun with the jaundice takes others to be yellow.

OLD SETTLER.—Capt. Osborn, of ship Marcus, of Fairhaven, Mass. states, in a letter, that he found a terrapin on one of the Gallipagos Islands that had the year 1630 marked upon his shell.

The Lace Merchant's Dog.

Who would imagine that a dog had been made serviceable as a clerk, and thus made for his master upwards of a hundred thousand crowns!

And yet an incident like this happened upwards of thirty years since.

One of those industrious beings who knows how to make a chaldron of coals out of a billet of wood, determined, in extreme poverty, to engage in trade.—He preferred that of merchandize which occupied the least space, and was calculated to yield the greatest profit. He borrowed a small sum of money from a friend, and repairing to Flanders, he there bought pieces of lace, which without any danger he smuggled into France in the following manner:

He trained an active spaniel to his purpose. He caused him to be shaved, and procured for him the skin of another dog, of the same hair and the same shape. He then rolled the lace around the body of his dog, and put over the garment of the stranger so adroitly, that it was impossible to discover the trick. The lace being thus arranged in his pedestrian bandbox, he would say to his docile member, "Forward, my Friend."

At these words the dog would start, and pass boldly through the gates of Malines or Valenciennes, in the face of the vigilant officers placed there to prevent smuggling. Having passed the bounds he would wait for his master in a little distance in the open country. Then they mutually caressed and feasted, and then the merchant placed his packages in a place of security, renewing his occupation as necessity required.

Such was the success of the smuggler, in five or six years he amassed a handsome fortune and kept his couch. Envy pursues the prosperous; a mischievous neighbor betrayed the lace merchant, and, notwithstanding his efforts to disguise his dog, he was suspected, watched, and discovered.

How far does the cunning of such animals extend! Did the spies of the custom house expect him at one gate, he saw them at a distance and instantly went towards the other. Were the gates shut against him, he overcome every obstacle—sometimes he leaped over the wall, at other times passed secretly behind a carriage or running between the legs of travellers, he would thus accomplish his aim. One day, however, while swimming in a stream near Malines, he was shot and died in the water. There was then about him five thousand crowns' worth of lace—the losses of which did not afflict the master, but he was inconsolable for the loss of his faithful dog.

What, indeed, does not that word "cheerfulness" imply? It means a pure heart, it means a kind and loving disposition, it means humility and charity, it means a generous appreciation of others, and a modest opinion of self. Stupid people, people who do not know how to laugh, are always pompous and self-conceited, that is, bigoted; that is, cruel; that is, ungentle, uncharitable, unchristian. Have a good, jolly, laughing, kind woman, then, for your partner, you who are yourself a kind and jolly fellow; and when you go to sleep, and when you wake, I pray there may be a smile under each of your honest nightcaps."

"How much unhappiness, discontent, and 'all uncharitableness' might be avoided, if men would daily school themselves to contemplate and realize the truth, not only of their own morality, but of the transient and perishable character of all human fame. The applause of the multitude is sweet, but it is the thing of a day—the flower that is fresh and fragrant in the morning, but droops in the hot noontide, and dies after a brief season. The cultivation of the heart after all produces a more desirable result than the cultivation of the brain, for its fruits unaffected by the heat or cold of human vicissitudes, and yield their choicest satisfaction in that dying hour when man most needs consolation and support."

TWO OF THE SORT.—Idleness and good clothes destroy more young men in cities than all other causes put together. But there is a lackadaisical class of girls called 'young ladies,' who are in a worse way than these young fellows. While their fathers, honest laboring men, work early and late to make a living, and their mothers enslave themselves to keep tidy, and cook their meals, these interesting creatures are lolling about, terrified at nothing so much as the idea of earning the salt that seasons their food. You cannot induce them to do a little sowing by offering them double pay, lest they should be known to be 'working girls!' and lose all chance of the fashionable world. Interesting, but lazy creatures! doomed to helpless dependence through life, or to be dead weights to duped husbands.

MARRIED LIFE.—Let man and wife be careful to stifle little things, that as fast as they spring they may be cut down and trod upon; for if they be suffered to grow by numbers, they make the spirit peevish, and society troublesome, and the affections loose and easy by an habitual aversion. Some men are more vexed with a fly than a wound; and when the gnats disturb our sleep, and the reason is disquieted but not perfectly awakened, it is often seen that he is fuller of trouble than if, in the daylight of his reason, he were to contest with his potent enemy.—In the frequent little accidents of family, a man's reason cannot always be awake; and, when the discourses are imperfect, and trifling trouble makes him yet more restless, he is soon betrayed to the violence of passion.

The Death of the Galphinites—A Simile.

As the same thunderbolt which leaves
A lion dead along its track
May chance to doom to equal death
The noisome vermin on his back,
So the dread blow which slew the chief
Who late the nation's ruler shone
Dealt instant slaughter to the crew
Of parasites around his throne!

For Young Legal Gentlemen.

If, in a shindy or a fight,
Dick Roe had turned the tables,
And eke should tear a piece from out
John Doe's un-men-tion-a-bles—
Quere—in such a case as that,
Which course to go upon?
Should Doe bring suit *against* Dick Roe,
Or Dick bring suit *to* John?
Or if compelled to sue Dick Roe,
Say what the New Code teaches,
Should John sue Dick for a breach of the peace,
Or for a piece of the breeches?

The 4th was celebrated at Schenectady by the Mayor and Common Council climbing up a liberty-pole. The fire-works in the evening consisted of a Newfoundland dog with a bunch of powder crackers to his tail.

The Nepaul Ambassador, now in London, affords many interesting relations for the press of that city. The following are among the rest:

"The Prince, it is said, went to a review in Hyde Park, London, and was so delighted with the rapid movements of the cavalry that he expressed an anxious wish, at the close of the review, held in the park last week, to purchase one of the regiments. On its being notified to his Highness that such a sale was quite out of the question, he then begged leave to present the officers and men of the regiment he was so desirous to buy with £1,000 to drink their healths! Of course, this second request was inadmissable as the former.

"The Ambassador being present at Mr. Lumley's grand *fete*, desired to be introduced to Carlotta Grisi, with whose dancing he had been enchanted at the Opera House. The lady was presented, and the Prince made some remark, which, on being translated, was found to be, that "he did not know her with her clothes on!"

The following anecdote of Sir Robert Peel, we believe, may be relied on:—After being in the house untill near four o'clock on Saturday morning, he attended the commissioners for the exhibition of 1851, at eleven, and sat silent, taking no part in the proceedings, until some thing having been proposed, and Prince Albert applying to him for his opinion, he answered "I dissent from it altogether." Where upon his royal highness observed, "Then take a pen, Sir Robert, and give it us in your own way." The right hon. baronet, was known to be one of the quickest and readiest of writers, made several ineffectual attempts, and at length put the pen down and left the room, observing to the secretary, as he went out, "Call on me on Monday and I will give it you." The surprise of the commissioners was great, not only at this, but at his unusual abstracted appearance from the time he entered the room. This tends to confirm the opinion that Sir Robert fell from horse in a fit. Indeed, a gentleman who saw it, affirms that the horse neither shied or kicked.

[From Herapath's Journal.]

Nature's beauties do not fade with her leaves, nor wither with her flowers.

Policy of Gen. Taylor in Regard to New Mexico—His Personal Proclamation against Invasion.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia North American, whose statements relative to the late administration have been deemed generally semi-official, makes the following interesting revelations in that paper of yesterday:

The embarrassed and important aspect which the disputed boundary question between the United States and Texas has recently assumed, renders it proper that the position and policy of the late administration should neither be misunderstood nor ignorantly misrepresented. It is not true, as has been confidently stated in various quarters, and evidently upon imperfect information, that President Taylor had directed an elaborate message to be prepared, on the general state of the country, but particularly with reference to this boundary subject.—It is true that he consulted with his cabinet on more than one occasion, and submitted for their consideration and advice the course which he had determined to pursue; and I have reason to believe that, with one exception, his views were fully accepted and adopted. It was a great characteristic of that lamented patriot—as it has been of all others, whether heroes or statesmen, who have exercised any commanding influence upon the mind of the generation in which they lived—to confront danger fully and to march by the nearest road to the post of duty and honor. So he had decided to act in this case, and so he would have acted, had it not pleased the Almighty to summon him, on the very eve of the consummation of his well-considered purpose.

It was Gen. Taylor's intention to have issued orders to Col. Monroe on Saturday, the 6th of July—the very day upon which the first alarming symptoms of his fatal disease appeared—directing him to repel by force any invasion which Texas might attempt, and to employ all the military power under his command. These orders would have been communicated to Congress immediately, with a brief explanation that, inasmuch as the hopes and expectations of the Executive were likely to be disappointed, and "practical interference" with the possession of the United States had been threatened by official publications, he felt it necessary to take this step for the security of the territory acquired under the treaty of peace, and held by the United States since the exchange of ratifications.

There was no occasion for an elaborate message, and Gen. Taylor had none of that weak ambition which is constantly seeking opportunity for display. As the Chief Executive, he had a duty to perform; and having resolved upon the mode of its fulfilment, he simply intended to apprize Congress of his intention. In order to relieve all others from embarrassment, and to exhibit his fixedness of purpose, Gen. Taylor intended to sign the orders with *his own hand*, and to dispense with the usual attestation of the Secretary of War. I shall not assert that he had resolved upon this course, in consequence of an intimation that Mr. Crawford had been advised by his Georgia friends not to issue these orders; but I have reason to believe that Gen. Taylor had determined there should be no interruption or hesitation, and therefore intended to take the whole responsibility himself.

If this policy was justified and right under Gen. Taylor, it is equally so under President Fillmore.—It is sanctioned by the immutable laws of justice, and therefore ought to be sanctioued by the strong arm of the government. No one proposes to invade Texas or to curtail her rights, real or supposed. All that is contemplated by Gen. Taylor's policy is to hold possession of the territory now occupied by the United States until Congress shall decide the title.

Supreme Court.

This Tribunal has adjourned in this city, and will hold a Term at Morganton, commencing on the first Monday in August. We learn that the usual amount of business was transacted during this Session. The following are the closing Decisions:

By RUFFIN, C. J. In Arey, vs. Stephenson, from Cumberland, directing a venire de novo. Also in Hill vs. Dowty, from Beaufort; judgment reversed and judgment for nonsuit. Also in McCaskill vs. McLauchlin, in equity, from Cumberland, dismissing the bill with costs. Also in Lee vs. McBride, in equity from Currituck, reversing the decree and dismissing the bill with costs. Also in the State vs. Kimbough, from Caswell, declaring that there was no error in the judgment. Also in Fanshaw vs. Jones, from Currituck, awarding a venire de novo. Also in Garvin vs. Cromartie, from Bladen, affirming the judgment. Also in Johnson vs. Gaylard, in equity from Washington, declaring the decree erroneous, and directing the Court of Equity to enter a decree according to the opinion of this Court. Also in Tate vs. Dalton, in Equity from Rockingham, dismissing the bill with costs. Also in Kelly vs. Muse, from Moore; declaring that there is no error in the order. Also in Battle vs. Jones, in equity from Onslow; dismissing the bill with costs. Also in Meadows vs. Meadows, from Craven; reversing the decree. Also in Huntly vs. Ratcliff, in equity from Anson, decree reversed and demurrer overruled. Also in Spencer vs. Moore, from Hyde, affirming the judgment.

By NASH, J. In Crawford vs. Glass, from Alamance, directing a venire de novo. Also in Irions vs. Cook, from Nash, affirming the judgment. Also in Duke vs. Ashbee, from Currituck, awarding a venire de novo. Also in Butts vs. Brown, from Forsythe, affirming the judgment below. Also in Farrow vs. Respess, from Beaufort, affirming the judgment.

By PEARSON, J. In Williams vs. Britton, from Bertie, affirming the judgment. Also in Nicholls vs. Freeman, from Bertie; judgment here against defendant for $207 80, &c. Also in Armstrong vs. Baker, in equity from Edgecombe: decree for plaintiff. Also in Green vs. Williams, from Davidson, affirming the judgment. Also in Turner vs. Faucett, in equity from Orange, dismissing the bill with costs. Also in Chesson vs. Chesson, in equity from Washington, directing a reference. Also in Smith vs. Wiseman, in equity from Davidson, directing a decree.—*Ral. Times.*

THE CABINET MINISTERS of the United States, since the commencement of the Republic, have been taken from the respective quarters of the Union as follows:

	Slave States.	Free States.
State Department	14	4
Treasury Department	6	13
War Department	12	15
Navy Department	10	12
Postmasters General	5	8
Attorneys General	15	7
	62	59
Interior		1
		60

More than one-eighth part of the exports of the United States are furnished by the State of Alabama, a State which, thirtyfive years ago, had no existence, and was chiefly an uninhabited wilderness.

A newspaper out West says that frogs are selling at seventy-five cents a dozen in the streets of Cincinnati. They must mean hogs.—*Yankee Blade.*

Does the Blade mean to insinuate by the above remark that seventy-five cents are too little for frogs, but too much for hogs, a dozen? If aye, we approve the remark; or does this Yankee sceptic mean to question the gastronomic excellence of frogs? If aye, that is a theme upon which we will fight him as long as our eye-lids do wag. Frogs, especially those beautiful green 'uns caught from the emerald waters of Melpomene, are the principal luxury of our city. In the estimation of our most distinguished gourmands, frogs yield only to snails in richness of flavor and delicacy of taste. So great is the demand for snails in this epicurean city, that sometime ago a large seizure was made by the Custom House officers of a quantity imported from France. The Yankee Blade will, no doubt, find or imagine some objection to snails, but it will only show that, with all their pretensions to goaheadativeness, the Yankees are rather slow in the art of Gastronomy.

N. O. Delta.

Mr. John U. Kirkland refuses to accept the place of Secretary and Treasurer of the North Carolina Central Rail Road Company, and Mr. Jed. H. Lindsay, of Greensboro', has been apointed in his stead.

THINK.—Thought engenders thought. Place one idea upon paper, another will follow it, and still another until you have written a page. You cannot fathom your mind, there is a well of thought there which has no bottom! The more you draw from it, the more clear and fruitful it will be. If you neglect to think yourself, and use other people's thoughts, giving them utterance only, you will never know what you are capable of. At first your ideas may come out in lumps, homely and shapeless; but no matter, time and perseverance will arrange and polish them. Learn to think and you will soon learn to write; the more you think, the better you will express your ideas.

ROBERT FULTON.—A correspondent of the New York Courier and Enquirer, speaking of the ocean steamer, relates an incident in the history of steam which possess no little interest. He thus tells it:

"A gentleman, now an honored representative in one of the Congressional Districts, New Jersey, visited Robert Fulton when he was in Paris. The man whose genius has made a new era in civilization, occupied a small and obscure room. The embodiment of the expansive power of steam was confined within very narrow limits. Like Diogenes in his tub, Fulton was almost lodged in the circumference of a cylinder. On the wall of his habitation was sketched coarsely, but distinctly, the plan of a steamboat.—'There,' said Fulton, as he pointed it out to his visitor, 'there is the image of which will yet traverse the river and ocean.'

"And wherever he went, this image of the future he carried with him. If he did not sketch it on the wall, it was written in his mind. He saw it as he walked along; he thought of it; he dreamed of it; and, at last, he acted on it. The taper of his lone room illumined the world.

"I recollect the distinct emphasis, which Mr. Clay gave to the words, when conversing respecting the many memorable and wonderful men who were given to the world in the year 1769—Napoleon, Wellington, Clinton, Fulton. '*And the greatest of these was Fulton,*' said he. It was truly said, and the world almost, even now, acknowledge it."

Laziness grows on people; it begins with cobwebs, and ends in iron chains. The more business a man has, the more he is able to accomplish, for he learns to economise his time.

The grave buries every error—covers every defect—extinguishes every resentment. From its peaceful bosom springs none but fond regrets and tender recollections. Who can look down upon the grave of an enemy, and not feel a compunctious throb that he should have warred with the poor handful of earth that lies mouldering before him.

MARRIED,

In Kenansville, in the 24th ult., by the Rev. GEORGE W. WALLACE, Mr. OSCAR L. HAWKINS, to Miss ELLEN, daughter of DICKSON SLOAN, Esq.

In Sampson county on the 14th ult., Mr. NATHAN TART, to Miss REBECCA E., eldest daughter of JOHN HOLLY.

In Duplin county, on the 13th ult., Jos. B. HATCH, Esq., to Miss ANNE E., eldest daughter of BRANCH WILLIAMS, Esq.

In Hillsborough, on the 10th ult., Dr. OCTAVIUS W. HOOKER, to Miss MARY, daughter of JOSIAH TURNER, Esq.

DIED.

In Fayetteville, on the 20th ult., Mr. JOSEPH CLEVELAND, a native of Massachusetts, for 15 years a resident of Fayetteville, in his 73d year.

In Davie county, on the 5th ult., JOSEPH HALL, Sr., aged 81 years.

In Rowan county, on the 9th ult., Mrs. ISABELLA MARIA FRIEZE, wife of CALEB FRIEZE, and daughter of MICHAEL and JANE BROWN, aged 24 years, 2 months, and 6 days.

In Choctaw co., Miss., on the 7th ult., at an advanced age, Mr. JOHN INGRAM, formerly of Anson county, N. C.

Commercial.

CHARLESTON, July 31.—COTTON—The transactions in Cotton yesterday reached 900 bales at extremes ranging from 12½ to 13¼c. Prices depressed.

NEW YORK, July 27.—NAVAL STORES—The stock of all descriptions is light, and the sales of Turpentine noted below leave none in yard unsold. The sales are 2000 bbls. North County at $2 62½ per 280 lbs.; 700 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, 32 cents, cash; 600 bbls. Wilmington Common Rosin, afloat, $1 33½; 120 bbls North County, $1 37½, delivered; and 1,000 a 1500 bbls. White, $3 a $3 75 per 280 lbs.

BOSTON, July 27.—NAVAL STORES—The receipts of Spirits Turpentine have been light, and with a small stock in first hands prices have improved. We notice sales of 50 bbls. at 33c., cash, and 100 bbls. at 34 a 35c., 4 and 6 mos. In Tar there have been small sales at $1 75 a $1 87½ per bbl., 6 mos. Rosin is firm, with farther sales of Common at $1 25, cash. Pitch, in small lots, at $1 50, 6 mos.

FAYETTEVILLE, July 30.—Flour 6 50 to $7. Cotton 12 to 12½c.—*Observer.*

BALTIMORE, July 30.—Flour $5 25 a $5 50. Wheat $1 14 a $1 25. Corn 64 a 65. Oats 46 a 43c. Rye 62 a 63c.—Bacon Shoulders 4½ a 5c; Sides 5½ a 6c.; Hams 8 a 9c.—Sugar $5 50 to $6 65 per cwt. Molasses 25½ a 26 cents per gal. Whiskey 25 a 25c. per gal.

NEWBERN, July 29.—There has been no change in the market during the past week.

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, NORTH-CAROLINA.

ARRIVED.

25—Schr. Wm. Benton, Randall, Little River, S. C., to master; with naval stores.

Schr. Eureka, Davis, Shallotte, N C., to Anderson & Latimer; with naval stores.

28—Schr. John Potts Brown, Colllett, New York, to DeRosset & Brown; with mdze. to sundry persons.

Schr. E. S. Powell, Powell, New York, to Geo. Harriss; with mdze. to sundry persons.

Schr. A. J DeRosset, Jones, New York, to DeRosset & Brown; with mdze. to sundry persons.

29—Brig Maine, White, Providence, R. I., in ballast, to DeRosset & Brown.

Schr. Athos, Phillips, New York, to E. J. Lutterloh; with mdze. to sundry persons.

30—Schr. Jonas Smith, Williams, New York, to DeRosset & Brown; with mdze. to sundry persons.

31—Schr. Ira Brewster, Horton, New York, to G. W. Davis; with mdze. to sundry persons.

Br. Brig Maria, Wylie, Newport, Eng., to J. & D. McRae & Co.; with Iron to W & R. R. R. Co. Spoke, June 3d, Lat. 45 15, Long. 8 24, Barque Windvirere, from India, for London. June 9th, Lat. 44 44, Long 19 52, Schr. Providentia, from Cadiz, for Hamburg. June 14th, Lat. 42 54, Long. 22 23, Schr. Fencer, from Marseilles, for Liverpool. June 20th, Lat. 31 53, Long. 23 46, Ship Isabel, from Liverpool, for Antigua. July 19th, Lat. 32 2, Long. 74 17, Schr. Pursuit, from Yarmouth, for Trinidad. July 24th, Lat. 34 13, Long. 76 7, Schr. Anna, from St. Thomas, for Newbern.

CLEARED.

July 24—Oldenburg Brig Reform, Ammerman, Bremen, by H. B. Eilers; with 300 bbls. naval stores, 64,000 feet timber and lumber.

Schr. Mary George, Gilchrist, Boston, by Barry, Bryant & Adams; with 94,000 feet lumber, 200 bbls. naval stores.

30—Schr. Gazelle, Rogers, Philadelphia, by George Harriss; with 1400 bbls. rosin.

Schr. Charles Mills, Francis, New York, by DeRosset & Brown; with 667 bbls. sp. turpentine, 805 do. rosin, 11 hhds. molasses.

31—Steamer Rowan, McRae, Fayetteville, by Jno. Banks; with mdze. for sundry persons.

MEMO.

Brig Mary Ellen, Merrow, cleared hence on the 12th inst. for Boston, laden with lumber, was capsized at sea on the 23d off Hatteras. Crew got on outside and cut away weather rigging, when she righted full of water, with loss of masts, spars, and every thing on deck. Made for land. Capt. and two men washed over, but got on to the wreck. All hands taken off on the 24th, and landed on the North Carolina coast.

LIST OF LETTERS,

REMAINING in the Post Office at Wilmington, N. C., 31st July, 1850.

☞ Those whose names appear on this List will please ask for advertised Letters.

Alphen, B
Allen, A
Allen, James
Alford, W G
Alston, J A
Anathan, M
Averit, G W T
Avaratte, Ruben
Berry, James
Betts, Mary
Black, A G
Brown & James,
Bradley, S A 2
Braswell, Martha A
Brest, Thomas
Blue, J E
Burney, R L 2
Burney, capt
Burk, James
Carther, Charles
Calvert, W H
Chapman & Co,
Chapman, Sarah
Chadwick, E
Corliss, Augustine
Carlile, G M
Cromly, Dan'l
Craig, Mary R
Curry, Charles
Davis, Sheldon 2
Davis, Isaac
Destract, W
Deshon, J M
Dexter, Margaret
Drake, G
Drinkwater, W
Dudley, Rob't
Dunbar, J S
Dunston, W
Edmonson, W
Ellis, Lemuel
Eldridge, C
Esler, miss A E
Evans, Milbery
Flanegan, Cathar'e
Freshwater, Wm
Fellman, Joseph
Furman, Rob't
Gerdes, H
Gibbs, Elisha 2
Glossop, William

Goelet, E H
Goldsmith, S M
Green, A J
Grimes, Lucy
Harvell, Benjamin
Hand, Margaret 2
Harriss, Hanson
Heden, C
Herring, Nancy L
Heady, Charles
Hines, Lewis
Holt, Elizabeth
Hoyt, J E
Howard, J W 2
Huddard, Henry
Jackson, N W
Jernigan, L
Jennings, miss F A
Johnson, T H
Joice, Hannah
Johnson, William
Kellog, William
King, Rufus B
King, John B
Krietz, J F
Krusenthal, J
Lawrence, S W
Latham, Rutha
Lehnert, J C
LeBarbier, P
Loureey, W H 2
Marshall, Henry
Martin, Miles
Marsh, John
Merrow, L T
Mindel, A
Miller, W J L
Mitchel, William
Mints, Sam'l S
Moore, Eley
Mosley, Joseph
Morriss, C B
Mulford, T J
Murrell, William
Murrell, Alfred
McClain, John
McInall, Edw'd
McDonald, Isaac
McLemore, A
Neal, John H
Nelson, John 2

Nelson, Charles
Nichols, James
Parker, M A
Peterson, E
Pierce, Westly
Phillips, William
Phillips, James
Pridgen, W
Preston, mrs
Recording Scribe, No. 45, Sons of Temperance,
Read, W S
Rumels, Elliot
Richardson, Thos 2
Riley, Mary
Rogers, Eu

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, JULY 29, 1850.

Authorized Agents.

JAMES M. REDMOND, Tarboro', Edgecombe county, N. C.
JOSIAH JOHNSON, Clinton, Sampson county.
JOSEPH R. KEMP, Bladen county.
Dr. SHERWOOD, Strickland's Depot, Duplin county.
B. S. KOONCE, Richland, Onslow county.
B. BARNES, Black Creek, Wayne county.
VOLNEY B. PALMER is authorized to receive advertisements and subscriptions for the Journal, in New York, Philadelphia, and Boston, and receipt for payment for the same.

From the Spirit of the Age, by request.

Bible Presented to Jacksonville Division.

BRO. GORMAN: The Sons in Onslow are laboring zealously in the cause of Temperance. Jacksonville Division is in a very flourishing condition, and tho' yet in its infancy numbers thirty-three members, and increasing rapidly—several initiations at every meeting.

At 3 o'clock, P. M., on Monday the 24th of June, the Sons belonging to Jacksonville Division, visited by those of the neighboring Divisions, Richlands and Tuckahoe, assembled at their Division Room, and after making necessary arrangements for a procession, all in full regalia, marched to the Court House, where, after prayer by Rev. J. H. Jefferson, and an ode by the Sons, the Rev. J. M. Sharpe delivered an eloquent and appropriate address to a very large and interesting audience.

The address being concluded, the Ladies, through their committee, Misses Mary E. Cox, Maria L. Simmons and Julia A. M. Cook, presented a Bible to the Division.

Miss Simmons arose and introduced Miss Cox as donor, who, in making the present, made the following remarks:

Worthy Patriarch, Officers and Members of Jacksonville Division of the Sons of Temperance:

We are here presented to you on this interesting occasion, as the Committee for the Ladies, who are your humble co-laborers in this noble cause, to present this Bible as a token of our regard for you. This is a precious volume—it leads to truth and happiness, for it is God's holy oracle. May it not only be perused by one, but by all of you, and may all who read it, be benefitted by yielding to its sweet influence.

Oh! would that I could find language to express the feelings of those I represent in proffering this gift! Mothers and daughters, do you not feel proud to see your fathers and husbands, your brothers and sons, engaged in this glorious work, by resisting that poisonous alcohol, which not only tends to destroy the health but the mind, after a short period of time? Oh! what a happy change—to see them, instead of participating in that poisonous draught, step forward and take a drink of the pure, cool and sparkling water.

Receive now this gift, and may all who feel interested in this great, noble and glorious cause, be the children of light.

And may their paths be decorated with the sweetest of all flowers, Temperance, Religion, Love, Purity and Fidelity.

—

Messrs. Frederick Foy and Robert F. Williams, on the part of the Sons, requested Col. L. W. Humphrey to receive the gift. Accordingly Col. Humphrey arose and said:

MISS COX: We are proud to recognize you and the Ladies whom you represent as co-laborers in the noble cause which we have espoused.

This inestimable gift, as a testimony of respect for our Fraternity, and the tribute you have just paid to our Order while presenting it, have excited in us emotions the most lively and cheering.

You have been pleased to speak of us engaged in a noble cause: the cause *is* a noble one: it is our cause, it is your cause, which has for its aim the aggrandizement of our fellow-man; yes, it is the cause of all mankind.

Our efforts in this glorious work of reformation my brothers, have not been unobserved but rightly appreciated by the Ladies—for see this precious volume, the Bible, their token of regard for us, which I receive for you, with ineffable delight, and be assured Miss Cox and Ladies, I shall deliver it to them with heartfelt gratitude.

And my brothers, having for our motto "Love, Purity and Fidelity"—our guide, this Bible—our co-laborers, the Ladies, we will, with an increased courage, dare meet the stoutest foe that ever raised his voice in the ranks of Bacchus.

Yes my brothers,

"Let *this* be our guide, disdain ambition's call,
And if we fall by *this*, we nobly fall."

An Ode by the Sons, the company dispersed, and they returned to their Lodge, and immediately twelve petitions were presented, ballotted for, and received by the Division.

The 24th of June was an unusual day for Jacksonville, and from circumstances connected, a day long to be remembered.

It was St. John's Day, and the Masons of Lafayette Lodge celebrated it.

At 11 o'clock, A. M., they formed a procession, and marched in front of the Division room, when the Sons joined in forming a very large and imposing procession.

They then marched back to the Court House, where they were entertained by the Rev. J. H. Jefferson, in an able, eloquent and appropriate speech, after which all were invited by the Masons and Sons, to partake with them of a dinner, prepared by Dr. Cook for the occasion, in which about three hundred persons participated.

The ceremonies of the day were well conducted, and all seemed highly delighted. Messrs. W. P. Ward and F. Harrison of Zion's Lodge, were present, with whose assistance many persons were initiated.

Richland Division is prospering, their number is sixteen. You see Bro. Gorman, our work in Onslow goes bravely on. Yours in L. P. & F.

OSMOND.

Rain and Heat in the United States.

The last Patent Office report contains meteorological tables and statistics, by which we learn the mean annual depth of rain at various places in the United States, as well as the mean annual temperature. The greatest depth of rain falls at Fort Fort Monroe, Va., where it is 52.53 inches; the least at the St. Louis Arsenal, Mo., where it is 24.12 inches, or less than half. At Fort Hamilton, N. Y., the depth is 45.71; and, at West Point, 48.70. As a general rule, the least rain falls in the Western States; and the most on the Atlantic sea-coast, and on the Eastern side of mountain ranges. At New Orleans, however, and other points near the Gulf of Mexico, the fall is heavy—it being 51.85 at New Orleans. The fall at Boston and Baltimore is about equal—being 39.23 at the former place, and 39.90 at the latter. Through Michigan and Missouri, it ranges at about 30.00; but, as we go more South, it rises; and, in Arkansas, averages 35.00. At Fort Constitution, N. H., the depth is 28.85—the lowest on the Atlantic sea-board. At Key West, Fa., the fall is comparatively slight, also—being but 31.49. At Charleston, S. C., it is 33.89. At Washington, D. C., 34.52; and, from that place, it steadily increases as it goes North, till it reaches West Point, where it begins to decline.

The mean annual heat of the cities of the United States exhibits somewhat different results. The most southern parts of course are the hottest; the sea-ports, in the same latitude, are cooler than inland towns. The hottest city appears to be Jackson, Mississippi, where the average temperature is 65.64 of Farenheit; the coolest is the little town of Penn Yan, in New York, which is 45.46. The tables do not include Texas, however, in the south, or Maine, New Hampshire, or Vermont, in the north. Cambridge, Massachusettes, is a comparatively cool town, the average temperature being 47.48; while that of Philadelphia is 52.57. New Haven, Connecticut, is 49.00; New Jersey, 50.89; Louisville, Kentucky, 53.08; and Fort Madison, Iowa, 49.62. These, be it remembered, are the average temperatures. Some of the towns mentioned above as comparatively hot, have summers unusually cool for their location; while others with a low average temperature, are excessively sultry in July and August.

ASCENDING ON HORSEBACK IN A BALLOON.—All Paris was agog on the 7th instant, to see a man ascend in a balloon on horseback. The horse, a fine and spirited young white one, was suspended beneath the balloon, in the place usually occupied by the car.—Bands passed beneath the belly and well secured, left the animal in an easy position, with the legs free. M. Poitevin, clothed as a jockey, mounted the horse, which was saddled and bridled in the ordinary manner, and gave orders to cut loose! The horse seemed loth to quit his mother earth, and remonstrated a little when he found that he was being taken off his feet. But once in the air he became as motionless as though he had been struck with paralysis.

SPEECH OF HON. W. 9. ASHE,

On the Question of the Admission of the Delegates from Utah and New Mexico, delivered in the House of Representatives, July 16th, 1850.

Mr. ASHE being entitled to the floor, said:

Mr. Chairman, the excessive and almost insufferable warmth of the weather must be taken as my apology for the few and incoherent remarks which I will offer to the House on the matter now pending before it. As one of the Committee on Elections, I can now say that this application from New Mexico received at their hands a most sedulous examination. I agree entirely with the majority in the report and the accompanying resolutions submitted by them, and will further say, that any other conclusion on their part would not only have been incompatible with the usages and practices of Congress, but in direct antagonism with the constitution of the United States. In making this broad declaration, I intend to cast no censure on the minority, who made a contrary report. We have all to abide the workings of our respective judgments. The minority thought in one way, reasoned in one way, and concluded in that way. The majority, actuated by a desire no less fervent to discharge their duty properly and correctly, from the same facts deduced opposite and contrary conclusions. As the chairman, in his speech and report, has most ably argued the merits of the case, I think it is idle for me to make any extended remarks.

I will, therefore, be brief. In order to determine correctly the relation which New Mexico bears to the Union, we should previously examine the relation which subsisted between New Mexico and Old Mexico previous to our taking possession of it. We have good and indisputable authority for the position that there were nineteen States composing the Mexican confederacy, anterior to the separation of Texas from that confederacy. New Mexico was not recognized as one of these nineteen States, but, on the contrary, was considered as a territory attached to Coahuila and Texas. Its settlement was, indeed, much anterior in time to either of them, but it never possessed the capacity to emerge from a territorial condition. This fact is not at all impugned by the consideration that this territory was possessed of a Provincial Council, invested with legislative powers; for its legislation merely extended to municipal regulations. We should bear in mind that Coahuila and Texas formed one of the Mexican States; the first-named lying on the west of the Rio Grande: the last, Texas, lying on the east of that river. As early as the year 1827, there was an attempt made to establish a separate and independent Republic, called Fredonia, composed of Coahuila and Texas. If that attempt had been successful, would not New Mexico, as attached territory, have followed in the wake? I am clearly of that opinion. But should New Mexico, in the event of the Texan revolution, be considered as an incident of Coahuila on the west, or of Texas on the east of the Rio Grande? (I of course refer only to that portion of New Mexico lying east of the Rio Grande.) The last is her true position. The diplomatic history of the United States will throw considerable light on this point. By the treaty of 1803, by which we acquired from France, Louisiana, it was carefully stipulated that all the rights in their fullest extent resulting to France from the treaty of Ildefonso, made between France and Spain, should accrue to the United States, and under that provision our Government did not hesitate to claim all the country lying east of the Rio Grande. This was certainly the opinion not only of Mr. Jefferson, but of every other distinguished statesman of that day; and it was in accordance with the correctness of this claim on our part, that, when we conveyed away Texas to Spain, as a part of the consideration of the purchase of Florida, both of the high contracting parties (Spain and the United States) adopted and made the Red river as the proper boundary between the two countries as far west as 100 deg. of longitude west of London, and from thence due north to the Arkansas river, following the course of the Arkansas to its source in 42 deg. of latitude, thence by that parallel of latitude to the South Sea. What country were we engaged in conveying away? Was it not Texas? What country, then, did these boundaries circumscribe? Was it not Texas? If this country, so described, was not a part of Texas, but a possession of Spain, why the particularity of this boundary? I apprehend it would have been much more convenient, as well as more consistent with the usages of nations, to have established a common line of demarcation until the possession of Spain was arrived at, and from thence to have made the boundary of such possessions the dividing line between the two countries; and the deviation from that usage in this case clearly demonstrates that the country so circumscribed and bounded, lying east of the Rio Grande, was *not*, in the estimation of either of the contracting parties, actually appurtenant to the Crown of Spain. Then, Mr. Speaker, I will submit, that if the right of Spain to this country was acquired from the United States by the retrocession of Texas, whether the *onus probandi* of a disconnection between Texas and New Mexico, by Spanish authority, does not devolve upon the shoulders of those who maintain that when we reacquired Texas we lost New Mexico? Where is the act of Spanish authority making this disconnection? I have never seen it.

It cannot be pretended that the State of Texas, either as a component part of the Mexican confederacy, or at any time since, ever consented to such a disconnection. On the contrary, Mr. Speaker, do we not find her, not only during the misery and trials of her revolution, but after the achievement of her independence, after the "lone star" had assumed her appropriate position in the galaxy of nations, firmly, stoutly, unceasingly maintaining and asserting her right to this country? Texas never relinquished her rights, and indeed the supposition that any such relinquishment ever took place is refuted by a succession of legislative acts, all conspiring to reduce into actual possession, this, her territorial dependency. The last resounding echo of the battle of San Jacinto had not yet died upon our ears when we hear her declaring the extension of her laws and constitution over all the country east of the Rio Grande.—But we are told she was unable to reduce it into possession. This was also the case with that now called the Mesopitamia, lying between the Neuces and the Rio Grande: but I suppose that none of us are so covetous of the distinction of a "straight jacket" as now to contend that the last-named river is not the true western boundary of Texas.

But what availability is there in the position that Texas was not able to reduce New Mexico into possession! It proves no defect of title, but is, at the best, a mere evidence of national imbecility. Our domestic history affords us examples strictly analogous. The chartered limits of North Carolina extended, between certain given paralles of latitude, from the Atlantic ocean to the Mississippi. That portion of her territory lying west of the Blue Ridge fell into the possession of a set of hardy adventurers, who not only denied her authority, but put her laws at defiance, actually formed a State constitution, and demanded admittance in the old Confederacy as one of the States of the Union. Were her delegates received by the Continental Congress? No, sir, they were not: and why? Because the country they would represent, if received, was a dependency of North Carolina, and the inability of that State to reduce it into subjection was not a relinquishment of a title. Her sovereignty still continued to exist.

And again, it is a matter of history that the colony of Virginia claimed as her property the country lying north of the Ohio river. Her claim was disputed, not only by other colonies, but by the Mother Country. It was solemnly adjudicated in the English Privy Council that her claim was groundless; yet after the severance of this country from England by the war of the Revolution & the relinquishment by the British Government of her territorial rights to the American Confederacy, did our government presume to possess and retain this disputed country in opposition to Virginia? On the contrary was not our title derived from Virginia by a deed of cession, and was not that cession obtained at our solicitation! The imagination is at fault to conceive the consequences which would have befallen our infant Republic if she had made a forcible attempt to wrest this country from Virginia. Yet in what particular was the claim of Virginia, being a mere paper title unaccompanied with possession, stronger than the claim of Texas to New Mexico!

But even if there was any force in the argument that the imbecility of Texas to reduce this country into possession amounted to a relinquishment of her title, I maintain that our Government is estopped by its own acts and declarations from setting up any title antagonistical to the claim of Texas. By the treaty of annexation, the United States became trustee for Texas, to arrange and settle her boundary; and, forsooth! it strikes me as a novel doctrine to be mooted in a court of good conscience—in a court of equity—that in making a bargain affecting the right of a *cestui que trust*, the trustee can be justified, upheld, and sustained in circumscribing those rights for his own benefit. I have always imagined that all bargains and contracts of this description inured to the benefit of the *cestui que trust*; and hence, I have concluded, that as our Government undertook, as the friend of Texas, to settle her boundary, she must, as an honest, as a faithful trustee, impart to that State all the resulting advantages of the bargain. But if the voice of justice should fall upon our ears as "the listless wind," I imagine that there is a power to be found in the Federal Constitution which, when exercised, will compell us to admit, to the fullest extent, the right of Texas to this country.

The Constitution of the United States and the treaties made in pursuance of that instrument, are declared to be the supreme law of the land; and I would ask, have we not treaty stipulations made with Texas, acknowledging her title to this country, and are not those stipulations still binding on us?—By reference to a convention concluded between the United States and Texas, in the year 1838, we distinctly admitted our entire western boundary, now claimed as the eastern boundary of New Mexico, to be the proper boundary between our country and Texas. If we did not at that time consider the claim of Texas as being good, why should we have compromised our independent position as a neutral Power, in the war then being waged between Mexico and Texas, by the establishment of this line; and in case of any aggression having been made upon our national interest in the country circumscribed by this line, would we have hesitated in demanding reparation from the government of Texas? And if Texas should have attempted to shield herself under the plea that it was not her territory, would we have been satisfied with the justification? Or, rather, would we not have insisted upon a strict observance of the treaty stipulations? A careful and unprejudiced consideration of these different questions will cause upon our minds the conviction, that by the terms of the convention we admit and acknowledge the claim of Texas as good to the Rio Grande up to the 42d degree of north latitude. Is not that convention still in force, or has it been abrogated by the annexation of Texas to this country? Justice, law, and common sense all combine to enforce upon us the conviction, that as there is nothing in that convention regarding title at all inconsistent with the present relations of the two countries, the agreement and stipulations are still binding on us, and that we cannot by any act of our own absolve ourselves from their observance. But in addition to this treaty, there has been another convention between the U. S. and Texas, ulterior, indeed, in time, but vastly more important in its operations—I refer to the agreements of annexation. It way want the high solemnity attending the execution of a treaty as prescribed by our Constitution, but it can never want its judicial cogency. It will, it must be considered as the supreme law of the land, a law resting under the ægis of the Constitution for its protection and union, irrepealable by any action of Congress, much less by a mere resolution of this House. Let me call your attention to the second section of this joint resolution, by the force of which Texas became reannexed to our country. This section sets forth three conditions, on the compliance with which by Texas, she was to be admitted as one of the States of this Union. The first condition relates to the settlement of the boundary of Texas. The second relates to the local and fiscal regulations, which would necessarily result from annexation. The third condition relates to the territory of Texas. I will read it:

"In such State or States as shall be formed out of the territory north of the said Missouri line, slavery or involuntary servitude, except for crime, shall be prohibited."

Now, sir, as all the territory north of this line and such south includes New Mexico, I will observe that every word and line in this condition acknowledges the right of Texas to all of the country lying east of the Rio Grande. It expressly prescribes, that in addition to the present State of Texas, four new States, with the consent of Texas, may be formed and shall be admitted into our Union. There is something peculiarly striking in the phrasology of this last clause. Four new States are to be formed out of the territory of Texas. Where is that territory to be found? It could not have been the intention of the framers of this resolution to confine the formation of these States exclusively to the territory lying in the southern portion of Texas, because the very next clause of the same condition prescribes that in the territory lying north of the parallel of latitude 36 deg. 30 minute slavery should be excluded. How unreasonable this prescription, if the territory in which slavery is prohibited was not a portion of Texas. In what a singular, inconsistent attitude does our Constitution place the friends of Free-Soilism, at the time of annexation. So strong is the Free-Soil passion, that a great national measure is to be defeated, unless slavery, to a certain extent, should be prohibited. In order to effect its prohibition, the neutrality of our country is to be compromised, an aggression upon Mexican territory is to be legitimated. Sir, in my opinion, it would be an unjustifiable impeachment of the justice, wisdom, and patriotism of the advocates of Free-Soilism to entertain the supposition, that the right of Texas was not, at that time, fully, completely, and unreservedly acknowledged. These are the principal considerations which brought my mind to the conclusion, that the territorial claim of Texas was good, was unimpeachable. But betore I dismiss the examination of the joint resolution of annexation, I would inquire how, according to its meaning, is this new free-soil State to be formed? It has to be formed with the consent of Texas. Has any such consent been given? On the contrary, has not the State of Texas, on all occasions, evinced the most lively jealously regarding any interference by this Government with her right to that country? During the Mexican war, President Polk found it necessary, as a war measure, to establish a military government in this country.—Texas immediately remonstrated, and demanded the "*quo animo*" of such a step. The President, through his Secretary, communicated such information of the character of the measure as allayed her anxiety.—This cabinet communication not merely gave the reasons which justified the step, but contained an express and unequivocal acknowledgment of the right and title of Texas, and, what was much better calculated to satisfy Texas, an explicit order was issued to the military commandant on the Rio Grande to use his power to establish and confirm the civil authority of Texas; and even at the present time has not Texas much of this country in her actual possession? Have not judicial districts been established under the law of Texas for the dispensation of justice? Are not the laws and constitution of Texas now in full force over the southern portion of the territory, which the New Mexican Delegate, if admitted to a seat on this floor, would represent? To make a concise statement of this argument, it appears to me that the joint resolutions for the reannexation of Texas must, *ex vi termini*, have referred to this district of country; and referring to this country we are prohibited from proceeding to the promotion of a territorial or State Government without the previous consent of Texas, which consent has never been given. But, Mr. Chairman, independent of this prohibition contained in this joint resolution, we have another restraint on our action—a restraint which, in by-gone days, was supposed to be conclusive, but now the times are so sadly out of joint that what was the meaning of the Constitution in other days is to-day miserable, ridiculous abstraction.—This being, in my conception, the peculiar "cacoethes" of the times, it is with unaffected diffidence that I presume to quote that high and sacred instrument. But, sir, if the House will bear with me I will read the third section of the fourth article.—"New States may be admitted by Congress into this Union, but no new State shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other State, nor any State be formed by the junction of two or more States, or parts of States, without the consent of the Legislatures of the States concerned as well as of Congress." In my opinion, a State may be considered as a political incorporation, extending over and controlling the territories over which she has either an actual or constructive possession. A State is a political unit, the integrity of which is guaranteed by the article of the Constitution just read.—That guarantee, in the fullest extent, is the purport and meaning of this section, and all interference with the right of a State for the formation of a territorial government, is as much prohibited as for the formation of a State government. Her inviolability is insured, and it is bootless to inquire whether we can effect under a disguise what we have no right to do openly. The conclusion to which I, as one of the committee, came to, and which I have made known to the House, is strictly the result of this view of the treaty of annexation and of the Constitution of the United States. I maintain, we are estopped by our own acts and declarations from dispossessing Texas of her territory. We are estopped by the Constitution of the United States from dismembering Texas, from violently tearing away from her the richest and favorite portion of her soil. But, in addition, I would submit, that if it is the iron-handed policy of this Government, in its ruthless assault against the peculiar institution of the South, to disconnect this country "*per fas et nefas*" from Texas, so as to complete the cordon of free States around the slaveholding States, it would be at least advisable to invest our action with the color of a law, to act under the solemnity of a law, and not loosely upon the force of a mere resolution of this House for the accomplishment of such an important purpose, and this will bring me to the consideration of another objection urged by the committee why the Delegate from New Mexico should not be admitted to a seat on this floor, which is, that it would be contrary to the usages and practices of our Government. We have recognized long since—indeed, we, under the ordinance of 1787, fully recognise the right in a territorial government to send a Delegate to Congress who would be able to attend to territorial business. This right is of a permitted character; in truth, it is more of a privilege than a right; a privilege appertaining to a territorial government—a government brought into existence by the previous action of Congress. This is not the case with New Mexico. The government under whose auspices Mr. Smith, the applicant, comes, is not an emanation of Congress—was not brought into existence by the act of Congress. It is not of a civil, but of a military origin; and as it never has been the usage or practice for Congress to receive a Delegate, excepting from an organized Territory, how can we receive him? Would not our reception of Mr. Smith as a Delegate representing not an organized Territory, be tantamount to a usurpation of the powers of legislation? We have no right to enact a law, without the concurrence of the Senate and the approbation of the President; yet by a mere resolution we would undertake to legalize a territorial organization.

The honorable gentleman who addressed the committee on yesterday, labored hard in an attempt to assimilate this application on the part of New Mexico to that made by the Territory of Minnesota, and concluded, as the Delegate was received from Minnesota, an unorganized territory, that we had the power to receive the present applicant. If facts bore the gentleman out, his deductions would be correct: but, unfortunotely they do not. This same objection was raised against the admission of the Delegate from Minnesota, and would have been irresistible, if it had not been for the consideration that the Wisconsin Territory, existing under a regular and authorized territorial government, originally existed over all the country which now composes not only the State of Wisconsin, but the Territory of Minnesota; and it was successfully contended, that, when Wisconsin was received in the Union as a State, only so much of the previous territorial organization was abrogated as had life and power within the boundaries of that State, but that the power of said government, as far as the Territory of Minnesota was concerned, still continued to exist; and it was exclusively by the action of this remaining power that Mr. Sibley was authorized to represent that Territory as its peculiar Delegate. It is no answer to this objection—an objection which is, in my appreciation, irresistible—to say that the people of New Mexico have a right to a government; and as we have neglected to furnish them with one, that, therefore they were justified in establishing one for themselves. Without calling into question the right of any people to establish a government for their own protection, I would remark, that this right must be exercised in subordination to our controling, supervisory power. And the enjoyment of this right, in its fullest extent, does not impose upon us any obligation to receive their Delegate. Mr. Smith was not elected by the people of New Mexico, but by a *quasi* territorial government; and if he should be received, who would he represent? Certainly not the people for they had no vote or hand in his election.—He must necessarily represent the government of New Mexico. And is that government at all known to us? Has it ever been recognizsd by Congress?—No, sir, not at all; we have no official information of any government existing in that country, either legal or *de facto*, excepting a purely military government, proceeding from Executive will and pleasure. And is this the Government from which we are to receive a delegate?

The supposition is monstrous. I cannot conceive that this House is prepared to invest every popular commotion with the character of sovereignty; but that will and must be the inevitable conclusion if the Delegate from New Mexico should be received. But, as I at first observed, this case has opened entirely a new phase, in consequence of the formation of a State government by the people of New Mexico. I understand that the information is official, that such step has been taken, and it, of course, works a complete and positive evolution of Mr. Smith as a Delegate. If he is now received, he must come as the representative of a sovereign people, and not the Delegate of a dependent subordinate people. He must be allowed to participate to the fullest extent in all of our legislative functions. This, of course, is impossible, however potent may be the desire in the breast of some to curb the South, even at the sacrifice of all faith and honesty. Yet none but a madman would be willing to admit the Delegate at the present crisis, invested with all of the attributes of a legal representative.

I would here, Mr. Chairman, conclude my remarks; but the observations made by the honorable gentleman yesterday do not allow me that privilege. Although he did not positively state the fact, yet he would, as an inference from what he did state, have the world to believe that it was through the medium of the pro-slavery influence that this country was left without a government. I cannot conceive that the legislation of the country will support him in the assumption; on the contrary, it makes manifest the great truth that the slavery influence in Congress has always been courted to build up and establish territorial governments, and their votes have never been otherwise given, excepting when the anti-slavery influence has so controlled the action of Congress as to incorporate in all bills of this character odious, obnoxious, unconstitutional features—features which so changed the character of the bills that no member representing a Southern constituency could support them, unless he would incur the penalty of treason to his honor. Sir, there is not more truth in the aphorism "that order is Heaven's first law," than that a slaveholder is, *ex necessitate*, an advocate of law, order, and government. This impression, early imbibed from precept, duly fostered by the conservative considerations growing out of the institution of slavery, always impel us to assist and further the organization of territorial government. Sir, the true cause why these lately-acquired countries have been left without the benefit of government, is to be found in the anti-slavery feeling of Congress, and so strong, so powerful, so irresistible, is this feeling, that it has been intimated by the gentleman that it would be a work of superhuman exertion for a majority on this floor so far to disengage themselves from its control as to extend to this suffering people a proper, reasonable, and just protection. The prejudice against the South is truly omnipotent.

But, Mr. Chairman, the most prejudiced and hostile opposition may sometimes foil itself, and we have a full illustration of the fact in the present posture of the affairs of our country. I am disposed to "tread lightly upon the ashes of the dead," and I beg that my remarks will be applied to the policy of the late Administration, and not to the individual President, for whom the country now mourns. The South had no hearing before that Administration, and if it had continued to exist, I must verily believe, that, under the controlling impulse of Free-Soilism, not another moon would have run its course before our country would have been illumined by the lurid glare of civil strife, of a sectional war. The mandate had gone forth, that the jurisdiction of Texas over New Mexico should be opposed and resisted by the military authority of the United States. The sword, wielded by the strong arm of this government, was to be made the arbiter of a civil, a territorial dispute.

Sir, my heart recoils from the contemplation of the heavy affliction which was about to befall us, and I pray God, that he may so enlighten the minds of those now in power, that the gravest and heaviest misfortune that could befall the world, "a civil war in America," may be averted. Sir, I am not drawing an imaginary picture, but feel most certain that, under the existence of the present generous feeling between the North and South, the first intimation of a conflict between our troops and those of the State of Texas, would be a far-sounding tocsin, declaring, trumpet-tongued, the dissolution of the Union. And on whose head would this heavy responsibility have devolved? Most pre-eminently upon those whose most sedulous care it has been to destroy all good civil and social affinities between the North and South. It would be a Free Soil anarchy.

THE RUSSIAN ARMY.—The Emperor Nicholas has been lately organizing his army upon an immense scale, and, it is said, that the whole body of troops now in activity in Russia amount to a million of soldiers.

Taylor the Soldier and Taylor the Politician.

The Richmond Examiner, of Friday last, thus sends forth to the country the views of the Democratic party, relative to the late President and his administration:—

The Whig press throughout the country resort at present to a very contemptible, not to say disgusting, expedient. On the decease of President Taylor, the orators and organs of the Democratic party, actuated by that generous sentiment which prompts all men to remember the good deeds of the dead, and to bury the evil in the grave, uttered many kind expressions concerning his life and memory. Their opponents now employ these expressions as political concessions; and declare that in them the lie is given to all the unfavorable comments which their authors have made upon the administration that is ended; and that by this generous grief is palpably exposed the criminal character of the opposition which they have offered to its measures.

This manœuvre is heartless and malicious to the last degree. It is akin to the vampire spirit of the thief who rifles the corpse of its shroud, and the dead hand of the ring which affection would not remove.

But since their unscrupulous animosity proceeds to this unparalleled length, it becomes necessary to put forth a word of explanation. The expressions of regret which have followed the death of the late President, and the respectful eulogy with which his tomb has been garlanded, by no means withdraw, weaken, or turn aside, the force of the indignant reprehension with which his name has been connected for the last twelve months:—Because Gen. Taylor, the man and soldier, and President Taylor, the politician, have been as entirely different persons as Sampson the judge of Israel, and Sampson the slave of the Philistines. He was a brave officer, and a plain, well-meaning man; but, few besides the political partizans who received favors at his hands will deny that the Administration of which he was the responsible head, consummated the most ruinous and irredeemable failure that ever disgraced the annals of any country. Beginning little more than one year from its conclusion, with a country and a commerce the most flourishing and perfect in its arrangement, and with a treasury full to repletion, it has ended with a deficit in the one, and the most distracted confusion in the other. Beginning with a personal popularity almost unbounded, and the most powerful combination of political parties seen since the days of Andrew Jackson, it was crushed with defeat after defeat, and defection after defection, until it was the weakest and the least hopeful since those of Quincey Adams. Quarrels with almost every nation on the earth, have ended by the disgrace of the American flag on every sea and shore. The treasury has been exhausted by the payment of claims which have no pretence of justice in themselves, and no precedent in the archives of the Executive, save their repeated refusal by other Administrations. The councils of the nation have been the scenes of struggle and convulsions which have nearly torn asunder the States. These could have been ended in a day by a decisive administration; but in the past year—

——"Chaos umpire sat,
And by decision more embroil'd the fray."

Pledges the most solemn have been but the materials for violations of faith which the rudest mind could not mistake; and the high places of the Presidential council have been filled by men whose intellect was not more despicable than their principles disreputable. Their private careers have not been less notorious than their public administration has been absurd; and both have been such as the world has not witnessed in public life since the times of the Walpoles in England. The whole has concluded by an explosion of BRIBERY; and an absolute, direct *vote of censure* passed by a Congress composed mainly of their legitimate adherents.

Such has been the administration which the honest portion of both parties have, exposed and assaulted for the last year. Very different was the career of its famous head, for a quarter of a century past, in the camps of the Northwest and along the blood-stained banks of the Rio Grand. Death, which drops the curtain over the gloomy present, raised the veil which dimmed the glorious past. A generous memory refused to dwell upon the short and unfortunate career of Taylor, the politician, while it could recall the long and noble history of Taylor, the soldier, the hero, and the patriot.

This constitutes the inconsistency over which the hyenas of the Federal party now raise their dismal cry.

Examination of Candidates for Public Teachers, as Practised at Washington.

Question for the candidate in an important branch of mathematics—What is interest?

Answer [by Crawlforward.]—Interest is that sum which may be got out of government by any official not specified by law as being his legal salary.

Q.—How then would you define it?

C.—It is for the interest of any member of the cabinet to fill his pockets from the public treasury, and the interest of any member who has done the same is to keep mum.

Q.—How is interest reckoned?

C.—By the term per cent, or per centum.

Q.—How will you illustrate?

C.—Take, for instance, any sum which may be necessary to produce a given sum at a certain rate per cent, (compound) the interest, for a greater or less time as the case may require.

Q.—How then do you proceed?

C.—Draw on the treasury for the amount, and get the comptroller to sign it.

Q.—Suppose he refuses?

C.—Appeal to the attorney general.

Q.—What is legal or lawful interest?

C.—The amount which may be the result attained by reckoning six per cent. per annum, on any amount which may be needed to procure a given sum.

Q.—What is principal?

C.—Any given amount required to raise an interest claim as large as one's conscience may allow.

Q.—What are interest and principal added together called?

C.—The total perquisites, the entire sum one may be able to gulp-in.

[The committee expressed themselves satisfied with the answers, and Mr. Crawlforward was licensed to teach on the new system.]

Belfast Journal.

A Calculating Bridegroom.

I've known some very mean men in my time. There was Deacon Overreach; now, he was so mean, he always carried a hen in his gig-box when he travelled to pick up the oats his horse wasted in the manger, and lay an egg for his breakfast in the morning.—And then there was Hugo Himmelman, who made his wife dig potatoes to pay for the marriage license. I must tell you that story of Hugo, for it's not a bad one; and good stories, like potatoes, ain't as plenty as they used to be when I was a boy. Hugo is a neighbor of mine, though considerably older than I be, and a mean neighbor he is, too. Well, when he was going to get married at Gretchen Kolp, he goes down to Parson Rogers, at Digby, to get a license.

"Parson," says he, "what's the price of a license?"

"Six dollars," said he.

"Six dollars?" says Hugo; "that's a dreadful sight of money! Could'nt you take no less?"

"No," says he, "that's what they cost me to the Secretary's office at Halifax."

"Well, how much do you ax for publishing in church, then?"

"Nothing," says the parson.

"Well," says Hugo, "that's so cheap I can't expect you to give me no change back. I think I'll be published. How long does it take?"

"Three Sundays."

"Three Sundays!" says Hugo; "well, that's a fortnight after all; two for the covers and one for the inside like; and six dollars is a great sum of money for a poor man to throw away. I must wait."

So off he went a-jogging towards home, and a-looking about as mean as a new-sheared sheep, when all at once a bright thought came into his head, and back he went as hard as his horse could carry him.

"Parson," says he, "I've changed my mind. Here's the six dollars. I'll tie the knot to-night with my tongue, that I can't undo with my teeth."

"Why what in natur is the meaning of all this?" says the parson.

"Why," says Hugo, "I've been cyphering it out in my head, and it's cheaper than publishing bans, after all. You see, sir, it's a potato-diging time; if I wait to be called in church, her father will have her work for nothing; and, as hands are scarce and wages big, if I marry her to-night, she can begin to dig our own to-morrow, and that will pay for the license, and just seven shillings over: for there ain't a man in all Clements that can dig and carry as many bushels in a day as Gretchen can. And besides, fresh wives, like fresh servants, work like smoke at first, but they get sarcy and lazay after a while."

Life in a Colony.

BOSOM SINS.—At a Methodist meeting, held at a private house, one of the light-fingered gentry happening to be present, his attention was arrested more by a string of sausages than by the words of the preacher. During the discourse, he had, unnoticed, filled his bosom with the sausages, when his attention was drawn to the preacher, who was exhorting hearers to give up their bosom sins. The sausage man immediately came forward and threw his sausages on the floor, exclaiming—

"Here, take your sausages, I don't want 'em, if you're going to make such a fuss about it."

THE BENEFITS OF ADVERTISING.

WE learn that Dr. S. P. Townsend has sold out the good will of his Sarsaparilla business, including machinery and raw material on hand, for the large sum of $100,000.—This is an illustration of the advantages and benefits of advertising. The purchasers are Messrs. Nostrand & Bach, both wealthy and well known individuals. They have, we understand, employed the celebrated Chemist, Dr. James R. Chilton, who will hereafter have the compounding department under his own immediate supervision. They are men of enterprise, and will, no doubt, sustain the character of this celebrated medicine, which has the reputation of being the best preparation of Sarsaparilla made in the United States. The new proprietors, we understand, warrant their article to stand in all climates any length of time, which we have no doubt of, when manufactured by so practical a chemist as Professor Chilton, who is well known to be one of the first chemists in this country.

—

The public are hereby notified that the preparation extensively known as Dr. S. P. TOWNSEND'S COMPOUND EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA, is now manufactured under my direction and supervision, from the ORIGINAL RECIPE obtained from Dr. S. P. Townsend, and I certify that it is composed of ingredients *purely vegetable, and without Mercury*—and also that the ingredients are judiciously compounded, so as to obtain from them their greatest medicinal effects.

JAMES R. CHILTON, Chemist.

New York, February, 1850.

—

The undersigned, wholesale Druggists in the city of New York, have sold Dr. S. P. TOWNSEND'S COMPOUND EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA for several years, and consider it the *Original and Genuine* Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, and that it was the first introduced to public notoriety under that name.

Boyd & Paul, 40 Courtlandt-st.
Walter B. Townsend & Co., 218 Pearl-st.
Leeds & Hazard, 121 Maiden Lane.
John Carle & Co., 153 Water-st.
M. Ward & Co., 83 Maiden Lane.
J. & J. F. Trippe, 92 Maiden Lane.
Graham & Co., 10 Old Slip.
Osgood & Jennings, 188 Pearl-st.
R. B. Haviland & Co., Office, 177 Broadway.
Jackson, Robins & Co., 134 Water-st.
Thomas & Maxwell, 86 William-st.
William Underhill, Jr., 183 Water-st.
David T. Lanman, 69 Water-st.
Marsh & Northrop, 69 Pearl-st.
Norton, Babcock & Wood, 139 Maiden Lane.
Penfold, Clay & Co., 4 Fletcher-st.
Oleott, McKesson & Co., 127 Maiden Lane.
A. B. & D. Sands, 100 Fulton-st.
Schieffelin Brother & Co., 104 and 106 John-st.
Lewis & Price, 55 Pearl-st
Haviland, Keese & Co., 80 Maiden Lane.
Rushton, Clark & Co., 110 Broadway, 10 Astor House, and 273 Broadway, corner Chambers-st.
Philip Schieffelin & Co., 107 Water-st.
Pou & Palanca, 96 John-st.
Sherwood & Coffin, 64 Pearl-st.
Rust & Houghton, 83